The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FOURTH OF JULY DEATH LIST 144.

Figures Revised to Date Show Many Added Victims of the Toy Cannon and Firecracker.

LOCKJAW TAKES 83 LIVES

Epidemic of the Disease Sweeps Over Country as a Result of the Big Celebration.

REPORTS FROM 91 CITIES.

THE TRIBUNE has revised still further its figures upon the cost to life of the celebration of the last Fourth of July. From its correspondents over all the country the information has been gathered that 144 lost their lives upon that day or have died since from injuries received during the celebrations.

An epidemic of lockjaw, or tetanus, as medical men call it, seems to have swept across the country in the wake of the bursted cannon and exploded giant cracker. This disease claimed 83 out of the 144. New York and New England have suffered more from the ailment than any other section. The results there have been startling. New York alone has had nineteen deaths. Cases are reported, however, from all parts of the country. A peculiar feature of the disease which has been noticed is that many of the injured who suffer from it received the wound in the left hand. The germs of tetanus are believed to arise from freshly tilled soil or the excrements of grass feeding animals. Although the germs seem to feed upon wounds only, their presence makes serious or fatal what would otherwise prove to be but trifling injuries. Heretofore cases of lockjaw have been comparatively rare.

The names and figures given herewith are as nearly up to date as it has been possible to bring them, but they tell nothing of the scores of victims who hourly are expected to die, nor of the invalids whose death was hastened by the noise of the celebrations.

The correspondents of THE TRIBUNE were telegraphed yesterday to send reports of deaths resulting directly from the Fourth of July.

New York heads the list of deaths with nineteen, and Chicago has five dead bodies as its penalty for the day.

Following are the names of the victims, save in a few cases, the cities or towns where they died, and the cause of death, where specifically given:

CHICAGO.
Dwyer, Daniel, shot in quarrel.
Lewis, Eugene, blood poisoning.
Hirschberg, M., lockjaw.
Swedek, Joseph, cannon explosion.
Little, Wilbur, lockjaw.

NEW YORK.
Brackett, E., lockjaw.
Knabbie, John, lockjaw.
Breen, Martin, lockjaw.
Lavinsky, Jos., lockjaw.
Brodhead, C., lockjaw.
Lenhar, H. L., lockjaw.
Clark, H. S., lockjaw.
McLaughlin, Patrick, lockjaw.
Kapaumberger, O., Jr., lockjaw.
McNulty, Wm., lockjaw.
Friori, Frank, lockjaw.
Minchell, E., lockjaw.
Greenberg, S., lockjaw.
Reshorsky, S., lockjaw.
Grisbach, Jos., lockjaw.
Rischel, C. W., lockjaw.
Hogan, Leo, lockjaw.
Salinski, G., lockjaw.
Indorr, John, lockjaw.

BOSTON.
Fouhy, G. C., lockjaw.
Laney, ——, lockjaw.
Kirby, T. E., lockjaw.
Steward, C. A., lockjaw.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Goth, Herman, lockjaw.
Machoves, Frank, blood poisoning.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Aubuchon, ——, lockjaw.
Wiedmann, Mrs. Henrietta, lockjaw.
Hunt, A. C., lockjaw.
Boy, Frank, lockjaw.
Unnamed dead, firecracker.
Tourville, R. S., lockjaw.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Knudson, T., lockjaw.
Smith, J., lockjaw.
Lewis, R., lockjaw.
Smith, L., lockjaw.
Ludwig, W. C., lockjaw.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Stanton, Dominick, lockjaw.

NEWARK, N. J.
Briggs, Lionel, lockjaw.

PASSAIC, N. J.
Brotsky, J. A., lockjaw.

OSWEGO, N. Y.
McGinn, James, lockjaw.

DANBURY, CONN.
Ehle, W. D., bursting cannon.
Guillio, L., lockjaw.

WILKESBARRE, PA.
Jacobs, Margaret, lockjaw.

CORTLAND, N. Y.
Howard, Leo, lockjaw.

LANCASTER, PA.
Mannheim, Harry, lockjaw.

BAYONNE, N. J.
Walker, John, lockjaw.

EL RENO, OK. T.
Hudspeth, Young, bursting cannon.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Flinn, Katie, fatally burned.

ALTON, ILL.
McKee, Robert, lockjaw.

WHITNEY, NEB.
Frederick, James, firecracker.

STRATTON, NEB.
Cummerer, George, shock from injuries.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
Wright, Alfred, injuries from revolver.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Bingham, R., lockjaw.
Wiess, G. F., lockjaw.

SARATOGA, N. Y.
Brackett, Edgar, Jr., lockjaw.

CALAIS, ME.
Myers, David, exploding cannon.

LEWISTON, ME.
Cantin, Ludger, injuries from assault.

ORANGE, N. J.
Pierson, S., lockjaw.
Steel, Robert, lockjaw.

YONKERS, N. Y.
Batchelor, Ralph T., lockjaw.

AKRON, O.
Donahue, Henry J., lockjaw.

EMPORIA, KAS.
Havermill, Jerold, lockjaw.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Sazer, George Jr., lockjaw.

HUDSON, ILL.
Kirran, Edward, lockjaw.

NORMAL, ILL.
Schilling, Jessie M., accident.

ATLANTA, GA.
Cash, Will, killed in fight.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Donnelly, Edward, in Grisbach, Fred, lockjaw.
Juries from firecracker.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.
Coe, Frederick, bursting cannon.

MANITOWOC, WIS.
Nolan, E. H., lockjaw.

LA CROSSE, WIS.
Peterson, James L., bullet wound.

UTICA, ILL.
Swanson, Louis, lockjaw.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Horn, David, lockjaw.

BRISTOL, R. I.
Unnamed victim, firecracker.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Unnamed victim, powder explosion.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.
Two dead, names not given.

LIME GROVE, NEB.
Anderson, Harry, bullet wound.

McCOOK, NEB.
Thayer, Charles, cannon.

DETROIT, MICH.
Unknown, lockjaw, Strohmeyer, C., lockjaw.

COHOES, N. Y.
Loselle, George, injuries from pistol.

TROY, N. Y.
Jackson, Thomas, lockjaw.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
Felts, Clifford, lockjaw.

MADISONVILLE, TENN.
Morton, Len, bullet wound.

ZENOBIA, VA.
Pippin, James, heart disease.

MOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.
Ellis, Wylie, excitement.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Gray, F. M., heart disease, caused by excitement.

PRINCETON, N. J.
Crusen, Samuel, killed by bullet.

NEW ALBANY, IND.
Washburn, Charles, lockjaw.

TEDROW, O.
Evans, Joseph, burned to death.

PARIS, KY.
Unnamed victim, accident.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Unnamed victim, accident.

THOMPSONVILLE, KY.
Unnamed victim, exploding cannon.

QUIDNICK, R. I.
Unnamed victim, pistol.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Holland, John, bullet wounds.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Mitchell, A., lockjaw. Quick, Bennie, lockjaw.

PITTSBURG, PA.
Darbin, G., lockjaw. Sweeney, J., lockjaw.
Lindberg, W., lockjaw. Sweeney, T., lockjaw.

CINCINNATI, O.
One dead; no details.

OLEAN, N. Y.
Two unnamed victims, pistols.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Unnamed victim, skyrocket.

CORONA, CAL.
Unnamed victim, powder explosion.

READING, PA.
Drupp, W., lockjaw. Lienback, J., drowned.
Flickinger, C. B., lockjaw.

EPHRATA, PA.
Rhodes, Harry, lockjaw.

CARBONDALE, PA.
Morrison, Michael, runaway.

POTTSTOWN, PA.
Bush, John A., lockjaw.

SHAMOKIN, PA.
Shalinski, Ulrich, lockjaw.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Two unnamed victims, lockjaw.

FAIRPORT, O.
Unnamed victim, firecracker.

BEDROY, O.
Unnamed victim, skyrocket.

GRAPEVINE, TENN.
Two unnamed victims, accident.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Brandage, F. A., lockjaw. Lenox, Chas., lockjaw.
Brown, Chas., lockjaw.

TRIUMPH, ILL.
Unnamed victim, no details.

GRAND RIDGE, ILL.
Unnamed victim, no details.

RUTLAND, ILL.
Unnamed victim, no details.

LOSTANT, ILL.
Unnamed victim, firecracker.

NORWAY, ILL.
Unnamed victim, shotgun.

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Vine, ——, died from burns.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Dean, William, lockjaw.

FULLERTON, CAL.
Collins, James, powder explosion.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
Mason, Frank, firecracker.

LAKESIDE, N. Y.
Smith, Harry, powder explosion.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
Two negroes, killed in a fight.

CLEVELAND, O.
Cramley, C., burned. Kekic, E., street car.

EASTLAKE, ALA.
Johnson, Jacob, killed in fight.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
Chapman, Elias, lockjaw.

EAST DECATUR, ALA.
Pete, James, killed in a fight.

VICTIM OF FOURTH OF JULY.

Eugene Lewis, 11 Years Old, Dies from the Effects of an Accidental Pistol Shot Wound.

Eugene Lewis, 11 years old, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, 1328 Wabash avenue, from the effects of a wound received from a pistol on July 4. He was playing in front of the house, and tried to shoot a pistol belonging to another boy. The weapon was discharged prematurely, and the bullet penetrated his hand. Blood-poisoning resulted, causing death.

CROKER IS NOT A SPENDTHRIFT.

Tammany Leader Said to Have Devised Method of Running a Racing Stable at Little Cost.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16.—Richard Croker's American friends here laughed when they saw the attack upon him in a New York newspaper in the shape of a story on his extravagance in England. Mr. Croker himself regards this latest invention of the paper as a joke.

Mr. Croker here lives moderately and quietly. The story that he pays his American trainer $100,000 a year is false. This trainer runs the stables on the guarantee plan. If horses do not win prizes the trainer pays his own salary, as well as feed for the horses.

The truth is that no man in England with a racing stable spends so little as Mr. Croker. His racing costs him practically nothing, and gives him healthy amusement during his summer vacation here.

The newspaper was so anxious to attack Mr. Croker by creating an impression of his immense wealth that it printed a picture of his quiet little country estate at Wantage as a private park, situated in the heart of London.

Mr. Croker owns only seven race horses, and usually stops with a friend in a small apartment in London.

PINGREE IN DEFIANT MOOD.

Governor Declares That Woe Is for the Man Who Suspends Cheap Fares.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—"We have three-cent fares now, and I would like to see the man who will stop them. He would have much to account for," said Governor Pingree this evening.

"Is the Johnson letter withdrawing from the deal final?" the Governor was asked.

"O, nothing in this world is final," he replied with a chuckle. "You can never tell when you are coming to the end of things. There wasn't any French or any other foreign language in the letter, was there? Everybody can read it just as well as I can."

INGALLS TO LEAVE BIG FOUR.

Gives Up Railroad Presidency to Become Arbitrator for Vanderbilt-Morgan Interests.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—[Special.]—M. E. Ingalls will soon resign the Presidency of the Big Four and C. and O. railroads. He will go East to fill a new position in the railroad world that has been created for him, the title of which has not been determined upon, but his duties will be in the nature of arbitrator for the leading roads of the country. He will be identified with the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests, and act as arbitrator or mediator for all the railroads represented. The salary is stated at $75,000 per year.

GAIN POINT FOR DREYFUS.

DECISION REGARDING TESTIMONY ADMISSIBLE IS FAVORABLE.

Quesnay de Beaurepaire a Noisy but Not Dangerous Adversary — Trades People of Rennes Boycott Prisoner's Family—Date of First Hearing Semi-Officially Set for Aug. 3—Plan of Paris Royalist Group Fails—Loubet Restores Pensions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, July 16.—Maitre Demange left for Paris at noon to study the more intricate points of the Dreyfus case in the capital. He is pleased that Quesnay de Beaurepaire is not to be heard until the time of the trial. This is due to Gallifet's influence in the present Cabinet, which knows how to meet new difficulties and has the courage to act.

Every one considers Quesnay's prospective appearance in the light of the arrival of a clown upon the scene. What is taken as a favorable sign for the happy termination of the case is the fact asserted by Carriere that he will accept all evidence presented to the Court of Cassation as complete and not recall the same witnesses. This provides an important accumulation of evidence favorable to the prisoner to be used at the trial, as the Judges of the Court of Cassation gave every opportunity for a just hearing. Dreyfus' lawyers consider the admission of the Court of Cassation evidence by Carriere as a strong point gained, and hope now that only new witnesses will be called, among whom Quesnay de Beaurepaire is the most formidable against the prisoner. The Quesnay danger, however, is not great.

Rennes Boycotts Dreyfus Family.

The spirit at Rennes continues lamentable. A friend of Mme. Dreyfus went to a florist and ordered some flowers sent to her. When the florist heard they were for Mme. Dreyfus he refused to sell them and said he would lose all his customers if he sold flowers "for that Jew." The would-be purchaser went all over Rennes, but could not buy a flower. The Dreyfus family has great difficulty in securing their provisions, as the food shops refuse to sell to them, and most of the marketing has to be done under some other name. The merchants are really not much to be blamed, as it is their customers who threaten to boycott the shops selling to Mme. Dreyfus.

Women Show Their Sympathy.

A group of plucky women assembled in front of the prison today and as Mme. Dreyfus left after her hour's visit with her husband the women saluted her and showed other marks of sympathy, which Mme. Dreyfus gratefully acknowledged.

Plan of Adversaries Fails.

Some adverse elements hoping to convict the prisoner have formed a group in Paris to have a civil side to the trial to which Mycian, Casimir-Perier, Boisdeffre, Munster, Hanotaux, Paleologue, Lebon, Renaud, d'Attel, and Esterhazy were all to be called as witnesses. A Parisian society woman offered to pay the expenses if Laguerre would act as lawyer. The proposition was made to Laguerre, who replied that court-martials have no civil side. These enterprising opponents if they want to carry out their scheme will therefore have to seek some other means.

May Begin Aug. 3.

The latest date for the trial, semi-officially fixed, is Aug. 3.

Boys Make Demonstrations.

Tonight bands of boys are hooting and howling "Down with the Jews! We want the Jew's head on our platter!" but the police fear no serious trouble.

M. Hennion, Chief of Public Surety and Acting Prefect of Police, says the greatest danger is passed until towards the time of the trial. The boys are exuberant tonight on account of the races.

Pellieux Insults Delpech.

General Pellieux has sent an insulting letter to Senator Delpeche on account of his postponement of their duel, saying the Senator knew how to insult, but not how to fight.

Marchand Mission No More.

Great relief is felt in France that the Marchand mission is a thing of the past. The blacks have been objects of sentimental enthusiasm, particularly among the fair sex, and one woman sent them each a handsome watch, making in all 180 watches, a rather costly present. They had more gifts than they could carry away. It is an extraordinary fact that their color made no difference in France. Many people considered the government too severe in keeping so close a surveillance on these blacks, but mischief is feared if they are let loose completely. Every one is commenting on the fact that Marchand rode a "black horse," like Boulanger, on the day of the review.

Loubet Restores Elysee Pensions.

The latest story about Loubet shows more of the kindly spirit of the President. Out of his personal salary he has reinstituted the pension fund for all old servants at the Elysée, 100 in number. It was inaugurated by Carnot and dropped by Felix Faure. A delegation of the Elysée household went respectfully to the President to express their appreciation. Loubet smiled and said he wanted them to feel they had something for their old age.

Condemn Dumdum Bullets.

France is indignant over the use of dumdum balls in war, and the papers are full of comments upon England, which is bitterly criticised for their use.

Sees Danger in New Treaty.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, July 16.—La Republique Française, commenting upon the "danger in which the proposed Franco-American commercial convention will place our national productions," says:

"The project provokes legitimate protests. The agriculturists of Ain Department have already remonstrated, and others will follow, as all parts of the country will be affected."

Pellieux Affair Not Ended.

The Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet, has ordered a new inquiry into the connection of General de Pellieux with the Dreyfus affair. It is expected that this will result in his dismissal from the post of Governor of the Military District of Paris.

Squadron at Barcelona.

Barcelona, July 16.—A French squadron consisting of twenty ships arrived here today.

Deroulede Lectures in Public.

Paul Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, has resumed his agitation in favor of a plebiscitary republic.

CHARLES R. DENNISON IS DEAD.

First Naval Reserve Veteran of the Spanish War Who Went from Chicago to Pass Away.

Charles Robert Dennison, a Naval Reserve veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, in Carlinville, Ill. He was the first to die of the 400 reserves that went to the front from Chicago. It is thought that the service off Santiago aggravated the lung disease which caused his death.

He had lived in Chicago several years, and was employed by Sprague, Warner & Co. On May 24, 1898, he left Chicago with the first detachment of the Illinois Naval Militia for Key West, and was in the first squad selected for service on the Oregon. About the middle of July he was transferred to the transport Celtic and taken to New York for treatment in the Naval Hospital.

In some manner he had managed to escape the eye of the surgeon in the Chicago examination, and it was not until some time after joining the Oregon that the weakness of his lungs was noticed. He was repeatedly urged to allow himself to be transferred, but refused, with the argument that he could at least last till the end of the war. He fought gallantly in the battle of Santiago, but the next day was obliged to go to the sick bay. He refused to be transferred to the hospital ship, but as he rapidly grew worse finally agreed to go back to New York. There he remained in the hospital until his shipmates were mustered out, and he came on to Chicago with them.

He remained in Chicago only a short time, and then left for Carlinsville, where he lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dennison, until his death. His father served with distinction in the civil war, and his brother William is now serving in the Philippines in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

MISS ANTHONY STILL AT WORK.

Continues to Preach Her Women's Suffrage Doctrines in London—Lady Salisbury No Better.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16.—According to Susan B. Anthony, who is still ventilating her views, women will not be satisfied until they obtain suffrage. She says it means adequate pay for their work, and this is demonstrated, she says, in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho. The foreign element in the United States, she says, is the great foe of the women, as the majority of native women and the superior class of men favor woman suffrage. The ballot, in her opinion, can do little for the individual woman, but can do much for the sex.

Slight Accident to Shamrock.

Saturday's accident to the Shamrock was of little consequence. The main halyard purchase gave way and let down the mainsail. The yacht will be ready for Tuesday's spin.

Result of Sports Doubtful.

English opinion is that the result of the varsity sports is doubtful and is considered as depending on the sprints.

Children Attend Lady Salisbury.

All of Lord Salisbury's sons and daughters, except one son gone to the Cape, are in attendance upon Lady Salisbury. Her condition has caused an indefinite postponement of Wednesday's Liberal-Unionist dinner.

Soal Reported to Stewards.

Tod Sloan won two races on Saturday and was reported to the stewards for disobedience at the post.

MURDERS MAN OR MONKEY?

Showman Under Arrest for Killing a Strange Creature in South Dakota.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 16.—[Special.]—Upon the question whether his victim was brute or human depends Archie H. Brower's guilt or innocence of the crime of murder. Brower was one of the owners of a small tent show which came here for exhibition. Among their attractions was a creature of a higher form of animal life than a monkey and lower than a man.

Brower and Thorndyke called the animal the "missing link," and laid great stress on the alleged fact that no one was able to say whether it belonged to the human or the brute creation. Brower now avers that the freak was a monkey.

In a scuffle with it the showman became angry, and, seizing a heavy club, dealt his antagonist a hard blow over the ear, from the effects of which it died in a few hours.

The local authorities immediately placed Brower under arrest on a charge of murder. At the preliminary hearing his lawyers set up the defense that their client did not take the life of a human being, but the magistrate bound him over to the grand jury.

TANNER GOES LION HUNTING.

Illinois Governor Joins a Party of Colorado Mining Men for Some Dangerous Frontier Sport.

Leadville, Colo., July 16.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner of Illinois and a party of mining men left here for Glenwood Springs tonight, where they left the women of the party. The Governor and some of his friends will return tomorrow to prepare for a lion hunt.

This event will be conducted about fifteen miles from Debeque, in the western part of Routt County. The game park there has been visited by mountain lions recently, and mining men interested here are determined to kill off the beasts. Governor Tanner was asked to join the hunt and has entered enthusiastically into the project.

The country to be visited is infested with bear and other wild animals. It is a rugged and mountainous section. The trip is fraught with danger, and the most skillful Western guides will lead the party. The Governor goes equipped with a repeating rifle, two revolvers, and a bear knife, and determinedly announces that there will be a lion's skin to adorn the executive mansion at Springfield on his return home.

FIGHT FOR DISMEMBERED MAN.

Coroners of Two Illinois Counties Dispute Over Body of Michael McLaughlin, Killed by Train.

Galesburg, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Engineer Frank Bullard of fast mail train No. 15, while oiling his engine at midnight here last night, discovered the trunk of Michael McLaughlin of Philadelphia jammed into the pilot.

Late this morning the legs were found, thirty miles distant, west of Kewanee.

The Henry County Coroner refused to surrender the legs and insists on holding the inquest there.

The Knox County Coroner will hold an inquest over the body here. Marshal Hinman has been directed by the Philadelphia relatives to take charge of the body and has gone to Kewanee to get the legs, if possible.

SEVERE CRITIC OF OTIS.

GRAVE CHARGES ATTACKING THE FITNESS OF THE GENERAL.

Correspondent Alleges That Funston's Name Was Stricken from a Telegram and That Otis Declared He Would Make All the Heroes—Said to Have Asserted the Public Shall Not Know the Truth Until He Is Ready to Tell It—Keeps Lawton Idle for Days.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

London, July 16.—Unless General Otis is removed and a competent General put in command the whole Philippine campaign will be a failure. General Otis is much more responsible for the disastrous, humiliating condition of affairs in the East than General Shafter was for the calamities in Cuba, for the War department furnished General Otis with a perfectly-equipped, well-fed army, and he had months of dry weather in which to fight against an imperfectly organized enemy.

Otis a Fussy Old Man.

To be perfectly plain, General Otis is a fussy old man, unaccustomed to anything but regimental command and saturated with the ideas and methods of a routine clerk. He is a man who has grown old serving in a regiment, and his experience and abilities do not go outside of regimental lines. Now that he finds himself in command of a large army intrusted with the government of a great archipelago it is no wonder that things are as they are.

It was because of this knowledge that Admiral Dewey, without consulting General Otis, privately cabled to President McKinley asking him to send to Manila a small commission of men skilled in statesmanship and diplomacy. It was apparent to him, as to others, that General Otis was not competent to deal with the far-reaching, intricate problems involved in a war with the natives.

Dewey Long Dissatisfied.

Again and again Admiral Dewey expressed at the beginning of the present hostilities his dissatisfaction over the failure to make any advance against the enemy. When finally, in despair of any action by Otis, Dewey began to take possession of other islands, Otis wrote to the Admiral a bitter letter complaining that the navy was forcing the campaign too fast. It is known that Generals and other officers on the firing line bitterly denounced General Otis in private for immersing himself in petty details of municipal affairs, army contracts, and customhouse cases, while the firing line was stretched twenty-two measured miles around Manila, lying idle before an enemy growing stronger and more expert in infantry fire every day, while week after week of dry weather slipped away and the rainy season approached.

Even before the first insurgent attack on our troops Aguinaldo was throwing up strong earthworks in sight of our lines. Major General Anderson, commanding the First Division, insisted that his troops were being endangered, and asked permission to stop the Filipinos from building fortifications.

Otis Refuses to Act.

"We will do nothing," said General Otis, "unless the Filipinos commit some act of war."

"But they are intrenching themselves against us," replied General Anderson, "and the moment a man puts a spade in the ground with hostile intent he has committed an act of war."

Strikes Funston from Dispatch.

While the army in the field was anxiously awaiting orders during the advance on Malolos he spent hours reading dispatches, striking out names of officers mentioned for gallantry, changing descriptive passages, erasing all mention of the part played by the navy, and even occupying five minutes in selecting a single word.

On the night of the charge at Talihan River I went to General Otis' palace. The General insisted on changing the dispatch I submitted to him, and actually struck out the name of Colonel Funston, whose regiment swam the river under fire that day, saying: "I propose to make all the heroes that are made in this war."

Colonel Thompson, the press censor, has refused to allow mention to be made of regiments distinguishing themselves in battle, saying he was ordered to do so by General Otis.

Always Far from Front.

Up to the time I left Manila, which was after the capture of Malolos by McArthur and Santa Cruz by Lawton, General Otis had never been at the front.

Plainly Jealous of Lawton.

When it was announced that Lawton was on his way to the Philippines to command all the troops in the field as corps commander every member of the little clique surrounding Otis was busy belittling Lawton. When Lawton arrived Otis refused to assign him to any command for five days, although there was heavy fighting. Lawton begged permission to take part in it, offering even to carry a musket if necessary.

I asked Otis what Lawton's status was and why he was not assigned.

"General Lawton is merely an officer reporting to me for orders," he replied, "and when I get ready to give him orders he'll know what his status is."

I do not speak with the slightest feeling against General Otis, whom I believe to be painstaking, industrious, and, according to his own light, patriotic. He has accomplished a great deal in regulating the municipal affairs of Manila, but his conduct or rather non-conduct of the military campaign has been a series of blunders.

Says Public Shall Not Know.

When complaint was made to General Otis that he was striking out of my dispatches things I had witnessed with my own eyes, and which the American people had a right to know, he said:

"I don't propose to allow the American public to know anything about this campaign that will agitate or excite it. So long as I am in command here the people of the United States will know only such facts as I deem advisable to allow to be known. Any man who writes anything about this campaign contrary to my wishes will be expelled from the Philippines. We are not going to have any public agitations about this campaign if I can prevent it."

AMERICANS REPAIR A WRONG.

Indignity to German Flag at Honolulu on the Fourth to Be Investigated.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, July 16.—The Fourth of July incident in Honolulu, when the German flag was torn down from the Hotel Klimme by American soldiers, is treated quietly by the press here. The reassuring report of the German Consul that the American authorities by their own impulse have undertaken a thorough investigation, promising to punish the culprits, has had a calming effect.

DUNNE MAY JOIN KIPLING.

Chicago Author of "Dooley" and the Story Writer Considering Work on a New Play.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, July 16.—There is a possibility of Rudyard Kipling and Peter Dunne becoming collaborators on a new play, Kipling supplying the scenario and Dunne the characterization and dialogue. Friday Dooley visited Rottingdean, Kipling's residence, near Brighton, and heard the scenario, but has not yet decided whether he will write the play, which, if he does, will be produced by Frohman.

Snub Friends of the Prince.

The end of the season comes with the Goodwood race meeting next week. It is the most fashionable race meeting of the year, because it is away from the crowd and is likely this year to create a stir in society, because the Prince of Wales, breaking a custom of years, has refused to stay at Goodwood House, the residence of the Duke of Richmond. On such occasions a list of guests is submitted beforehand to the Prince, who adds or subtracts according to his pleasure. This year the Prince requested the addition of two names, one a certain Mlle. Fugere, a French beauty now somewhat notorious, and the other a married woman well known in London society, but the Duke of Richmond refused to receive either.

Will Visit Mrs. Willie James.

The Prince was offended and canceled the visit. He was next invited by Mrs. Willie James, an old friend of the royal family, but again the two guests were refused. Consequently the Prince now intends visiting Mrs. James while the two friends will stay at a neighboring house. It is the first time the Prince's friends have been openly denied admittance to country houses. The matter is causing some excitement, especially as both are received at court.

Lady Salisbury's Condition Better.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 16.—The condition of Lady Salisbury, wife of the Prime Minister, is reported today as more favorable.

Gives Kipling Text for Story.

Rudyard Kipling's right thumb has been bitten by a dog and is considerably inflamed. He carries his arm in a sling, but it is thought that the injury will not have serious consequences.

EX-SENATOR ASKS RETRACTION.

William V. Allen of Nebraska Alleges an Injustice in Connection with Land Entries.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Commissioner Hermann of the General Land office, having received a dispatch from ex-Senator William Vincent Allen demanding that the commissioner retract an alleged statement that he (Allen) had entered government land under the reservoir or other act of Congress, has replied that no such statement has ever been made by the General Land office. It is a fact, although many applications have been made in Nebraska under the reservoir act, none of the names of persons making them have been received here, transmission to Washington being deferred until final steps in the cases are about to be taken and patent is about to issue.

THREE DROWN IN THE OHIO.

Excursion Party Entrusts Itself to a Small Boat, Which Fills and Goes Down.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—Three deaths ensued when Frank Ray, with his sweetheart, Catherine Wimsey, and Clifford and James Shannon started on an excursion up the Ohio River in a naphtha launch. The launch had a "john boat" in tow, and Ray playfully jumped into this boat, all the others, against his protest, following. The boat filled and sank and Ray alone was rescued.

PASTOR WILL RESIST MINERS.

Gilmer Declares That He Intends to Stay in Pana—Not Yet Ordered to Leave.

Pana, Ill., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Have not been ordered out of Pana yet. Do not expect to be. I intend to stay till removed by the Bishop or carried to the cemetery. U. Z. GILMER.

[The Rev. U. Z. Gilmer is the recent purchaser of a Pana newspaper that is antagonistic to the miners. It was reported that he had been warned to leave the city.]

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, no marked change in temperature; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Sun rises at 4:39; sets at 7:32.
Moon sets at 0:07 a. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Fourth of July Deaths Are 144.
Severe Criticism of Otis.
Gain Point for Dreyfus.
New Evidence in Cornish Case.
2 General News of New York.
Brooklyn Street Car Strike.
Altgeld Gives the Key.
Election in Labor Federation.
3 Picnics Held in the Rain.
Revolt of Sonny Dixon.
Kills Mother and Herself.
Many Drown in Alaska.
4 Chicago Plays Brooklyn Today.
Opening of the Grand Circuit.
Yale-Harvard Team Approved.
5 Says Alger Will Retire.
Japan Now Open to All.
Good Words for Junor Tobey.
6 Mrs. Wood Tells of Cuba.
For a Trust of Medisms.
9 Need Gospel on Wheels.
Alleged Mail Thief Arrested.
Data of Waist Congress.
10 British Financial Woes.
Statistics of the Railways.
Rain and Mud in Camp.
12 Trolley Cars Run in State Street.

Pages. Pages.
3 Editorial. 3 Short Story.
3 Footnotey. 3 Amusements.
3 Literature. 10 Commercial.
3 Society. 10 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BEACHY H'D.		Southwark.
DOVER		
QUEENSTOWN	La Champagne.	Lucania.

NEW EVIDENCE IN POISON CASE.

Walter S. Swayne of New Haven Says He Made Compound for an "H. Cornish."

REMINDED BY A CARD.

Wants to See the Real Cornish and Make Tests of Powder Which Killed Mrs. Adams.

IS MAN OF GOOD STANDING.

New Haven, Conn., July 16.—[Special.]—Walter S. Swayne, a chemist of New Haven, has made an affidavit that he prepared a poisonous compound for "H. Cornish" in March and October of 1897.

"I have made an affidavit for use in the Molineux case," said he, "because my conscience drove me to it. My attention was not attracted to it until recently, principally for the reason that I have had a great deal at home to occupy my mind. When the death of Mrs. Adams was first made public I was not reading the papers much because my wife was ill.

"A little while ago my servant was looking over some of my papers to straighten them out when she came across a card with the name 'H. Cornish, Hartford, Conn.,' upon it.

Recalls Crime by Chance.

"'Why, that is the name of the man in the Molineux case,' said she. Then it came to me suddenly, and I actually felt faint. I remembered, that 'H. Cornish' was a man who had called upon me in 1897 and asked me to make him a preparation which he said he intended to use in a new secret process of carpet dying which he had invented.

"The man called in March of that year. I was away at the time, and he waited nearly an hour for me. He talked with my uncle, William Swayne, who lives with me; the nurse, Mrs. Lang, and the servant. When I came home he said he came from Hartford and some one there had told him there was a good chemist in New Haven who could do what he wanted, and so he came to me. He had a small vial of some liquid.

"'Can you make up a chemical preparation for me?' he asked.

"I told him I could if there was any money in it.

"He then said he wanted the contents of that vial concealed with mercury, so he could use it over and over. I asked him what was in the bottle. He said that was his secret, and he did not want to give that away.

"'Well, I shall do nothing with it till I know what it is,' I answered. 'I might blow my house up. I shall test it and find out its nature before I attempt to compound it with anything.'

Said It Was Prussic Acid.

"He then told me it was prussic acid, and he wanted it concealed so people could not tell what it was. He walked about the place and talked with me for an hour. We were working, building a greenhouse, in which there was a patent of mine that he became interested in. He asked me why I did not take it to New York and make some money out of it. I replied that I had no money to swing it with.

"'I know a lot of people in New York,' he said. 'I am in with a lot of the Tammany crowd, and I can help you if you will help me with this thing of mine.'

"So I told him I would do it. I charged him $10. He paid it, said he wanted a pound of the stuff, and gave me a card with his name and address on it.

Makes Up a Compound.

"I went to work on the compound and made it up finally in the following proportions: Black antimony, six ounces; mercury, one ounce; prussic acid, four drachms; copperas, twenty grains.

"I sent him a three-ounce package of it and heard no more from him for a long time. In October, 1897, he called again, but did not find me. I sent him about the same amount again and a bill for $25.

"The combination I made up predicts a white powder, which could be mixed with bromo seltzer, and five grains would produce death in a couple of minutes.

"After the finding of that card I finally concluded that it was my duty to do all that I could to save an innocent man.

"I told my lawyer, William O'Keefe Jr., about it, and he said he thought I ought to make the affidavit.

Wants to Meet Cornish.

"There are just two things I want to have done to settle my mind in the matter.

"I want to be brought face to face with Harry Cornish and hear him talk for one thing. I can then tell if he and the 'H. Cornish' with whom I had dealings are one and the same.

"Besides that, I want a sample of the powder that killed Mrs. Adams. I can tell by analyzing whether it is the powder I compounded."

Uncle Describes the Man.

William Swayne, the uncle of the chemist, has become much interested in the case. He talked with "H. Cornish" twice and is confident that he could identify him if he should see him.

"The man had a little peculiarity in his walk," said he. "I am inclined to think that he had on false side whiskers, was a man weighing 160 or 170 pounds, 5 feet 10 or so in height, and of medium complexion."

Walter S. Swayne is of good family. He originally came from Boston and married a sister of Richard H. Dana, the poet and author of "Two Years Before the Mast."

His home on the summit of a high hill can be seen for miles around, and he occupies the most sightly spot around New Haven.

STATEMENT BY NORA D. ABBE.

Declares That She Has Not Been Dismissed from Bellevue Training School.

Elyria, O., July 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish it thoroughly understood that I am not dismissed from Bellevue Training School. If any trouble has arisen the fault is mine. I decline to give any further information. NORA D. ABBE.

Miss Abbe heroically saved several babies from fire. She was severely burned, and it was reported that she had been suspended pending recovery.

SEES A RACE OF MUTES.

PROFESSOR BELL DEALS IN STATISTICS ON DEAFNESS.

Alarming Increase of the Malady Due Largely to Intermarriage of the Afflicted, Says the Father of the Telephone Man—Would Prevent Persons Without the Senses of Speech and Hearing from Perpetuating Their Kind.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 16.

Professor Alexander M. Bell, father of Professor Bell of telephone fame, declares that the census of 1900 is likely to bring out some notable facts in regard to the increase of the deaf-mute affliction in this country.

Alarming Increase of Deafness.

According to the figures of 1890, there were in the United States in that year 40,592 deaf and dumb people and 80,616 persons totally deaf, but not dumb. The rapidity with which the curse is spreading will be made obvious by statistics adduced for the last year of the nineteenth century. Said Mr. Bell:

"The first recorded marriage of deaf and dumb persons was in 1819. In the thirty years from 1850 to 1880 there were 1,400 such marriages. We find, in short, that the deaf mute element is growing at a rate enormously greater than the population at large, and it is entirely obvious that this is due to intermarriages among deaf and dumb people. There is every prospect that before long we shall come to recognize the existence of a deaf mute variety of the human race, entirely distinct and apart. At all events, it is to be hoped that the variety will be set apart, inasmuch as we must otherwise reconcile ourselves to the prospect of the existence of deaf and dumb members in nearly every family.

"This seems rather a startling assertion, but it may be easily demonstrated. Already there are groups of deaf-mute families scattered all over the United States and intermarriage among them has become so common, simply by reason of the affliction which they share, that certain names are associated with deaf-muteness. For example, when you meet anybody who is named Closson, Brasher, Gortschalg, Hopper, Hullet, or Blizzard, you have a right to infer that the individual is likely to be deaf and dumb.

"Unquestionably a person born deaf ought not to marry, even though the other partner in the contract possesses the sense of hearing. This assertion may be proved by the records, which show that in cases of that kind one out of ten of the resulting children will be a deaf mute. If the trouble ended with the children it would not be so bad, but it is likely to reappear intermittently for generations, thus propagating the mischief indefinitely. If both of the persons are deaf and dumb the expectation is that one in five of their offspring will be a deaf mute, and after a few generations of such intermarriages the faculty of speech will practically pass away from that family."

Plans are well under way for a great Southern exposition which will be held at the Grand Central Palace from Oct. 31 to Nov. 25 of this year. The purpose of the exposition primarily is to enlighten the people of the North and East on the wonderful resources of the South and to give a practical demonstration of the South's development.

Arguments in Federal Steel Contest.

The right of the Federal Steel company to pay the dividends declared on June 16 and made payable on July 20 was argued Saturday before Judge E. B. Thomas in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn. After hearing the arguments Judge Thomas directed counsel to submit briefs by Tuesday and reserved decision, promising to render judgment before July 20. The case came up on an order obtained by the Federal Steel company to show cause why an injunction should not be dissolved which was obtained on June 30 before Judge Thomas by Frederick F. Marquand and Louis Schaefer, stockholders, restraining the company from paying a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock and any further dividends on either preferred or the common stock until the end of its fiscal year.

The case for the company was presented by Charles McVeagh of Stetson, Jennings & Russell. Former Judge Joseph Daly appeared for Mr. Marquand, holder of common stock, while George A. Lamb of Lamb & Voss represented Mr. Schaefer, a holder of preferred stock.

Mr. McVeagh contended that the declaring of dividends was a matter of internal management with a corporation, and that the discretion of the Board of Managers in regard to it should not be interfered with unless it should be shown that the directors had acted either fraudulently or contrary to law.

Judge Daly based his argument largely on sections 18 and 87 of the 1896 laws of New Jersey, under which the Federal Steel company is organized. He contended that the statute set forth that the directors might meet at the end of the year to declare dividends, but did not empower them to do so at any other time.

To Send Committeemen to Chicago.

Frank Campbell, the New York member of the Democratic National committee, attended a conference at the Elberon home of ex-Senator Murphy at Long Branch yesterday, and it was decided that Mr. Campbell should attend the meeting of the National committee at Chicago next week. It is understood that ex-Senator Hill was of the opinion at first that it would be better for New York not to be represented, but, as the Chicago platform Democrats are to send a delegation, ex-Senator Murphy thinks it well that the New York member should be on hand. It is said a representative of "Boss" McLaughlin and Augustus Van Wyck will be present. As Mr. Campbell is supposed to be a Hill man, the Van Wyck interest will be watched at the meeting by Senator Martin of Virginia.

Mr. Campbell has been advised to say at Chicago that he knows nothing regarding the Presidential aspirations of Judge Van Wyck, and that if Van Wyck's name goes before the next national convention it will be presented by one of the Southern States.

"I will tell the committee," Mr. Campbell is quoted as saying, "that it is my belief that the majority of the Democrats of the State favor Bryan's nomination, but that I am just as confident that if Bryan is named we will lose the State, because we will have against us not only the Republicans, but also the gold Democrats and the majority of the independents."

New Train Built for Great Speed.

Within a few months the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads may have in operation trains built with the smooth lines of an ocean steamship. Frederick U. Adams has invented a train which, he says, can run 120 miles an hour far more easily than trains today can run sixty. The train which Mr. Adams has designed offers hardly any point upon which air pressure could be exerted. The engine is fitted with a prow like the cutwater of a ship. There are no spaces between the cars. The wheels are inclosed almost down to the level of the track. There are no projections from any part of the train.

The winds are set flush with the sides of the car and cannot be opened. This does not mean that the train is unventilated. On the contrary, the ventilation of the new trains will be much better than by the open window method.

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads are now making arrangements to give the Adams system a thorough test. Trains are now being built on the Adams plan and will be used when completed.

Grand Jury to Take Up Molineux Case Today.

The grand jury will take up the case against Roland B. Molineux tomorrow and will make a strenuous effort to discover what there is in the charge that he sent the poison that killed Mrs. Kate Adams. The District Attorney will rely not alone upon the evidence of the handwriting experts. It is said that he has startling testimony calculated to show that Molineux, who declared on the witness stand that he did not know anything about cyanide of mercury, had the facilities at his disposal for manufacturing it. It is likely that the grand jury will finish its investigation by Wednesday.

Burke Denies Political Mission.

Robert Emmet Burke, the Chicago politician, who was accused of having come to this city with the intention of arranging a combination between the Chicago Democracy and Tammany Hall, said at the Broadway Central Hotel tonight that he had come here for a rest, and that he had neither the intention nor the desire to meet and treat with local politicians. "I don't know how the report got abroad," Mr. Burke said, "that I was to engineer any political deal. I've been through three hard campaigns in two years, and I have really come East to get away from politics and politicians."

"Have you seen any of the Tammany leaders?" Mr. Burke was asked.

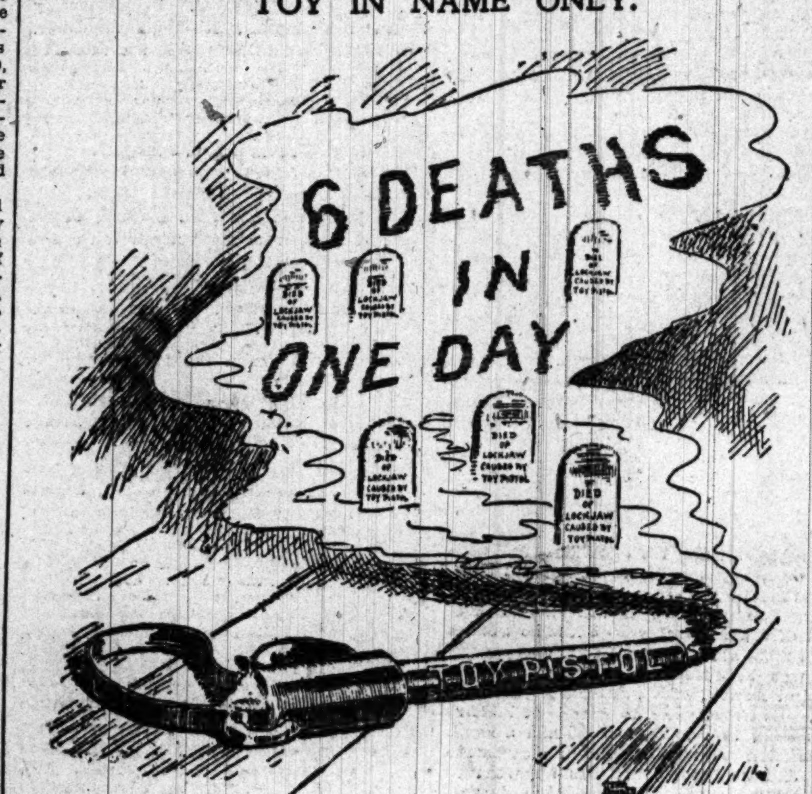
"No," the Chicago man replied. "That is, I have seen some of the boys, but not the leaders. I haven't managed to connect with 'Johnnie' Carroll nor any of the big men of the party, and I don't see what I could accomplish if I did."

Mr. Burke was asked what the prevailing sentiment in Chicago was as to the course the Democratic party should pursue in selecting a candidate for President. In reply he said:

"The Chicago Democracy stands by the platform of 1896 until another has been constructed. We will support the ticket, no matter who is named. Eastern Democrats must not allow themselves to be misled by Altgeld and the other cranks of the party. Altgeld is a dead letter, and he cannot give any aid to any candidate.

"Just now there is considerable talk about ex-Justice Van Wyck as a Presidential possibility, but I am not at liberty to say what our organization will do at the convention—it's too far away."

TOY IN NAME ONLY.



—New York Herald.

Replies to Lorillard on Trusts.

In a signed statement P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National league, calls Pierre Lorillard's defense of trusts a farce. He says: "Lorillard, surfeited by indulgence, surrounded with every luxury, can hardly appreciate the hardships of the poor, the intense love for home, and the constant self-denial of the bread-winners; nor can he understand the real bitterness of poverty. One who is so well fixed financially is hardly capable of being a judge of what is best for the poor man.

"The man who has, say, $15,000,000 and wants $30,000,000, aiming by all means to secure the coveted amount, and who urges in the name of honest labor, under the guise of pretended benefits to the workers through organizations of trusts, the system by which he may quickly attain increased fortune, will naturally be regarded with suspicion, and the people will not be inclined to place faith in his assumed Good Samaritanism.

"O, what a farce to pretend that trade combinations are for the benefit of the people. The farmer who pays advanced prices for wire fence, mills, pipe, window glass, etc., and the housekeeper who pays more for home necessities, the traveling men dispensed with to enable the trusts to earn sufficient to pay big salaries to officials and permit a dividend or two upon watered stocks, and others being mulcted in the name of trade combinations—all will smile sarcastically when Pierre Lorillard tells them that trusts are good things."

Mrs. Flagler Now Hopelessly Insane.

An application will be made in a few days to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the person and estate of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the wife of Henry W. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, who is suffering from delusional insanity. At present she is in the sanitarium of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald at Pleasantville, not far from White Plains. She owns Standard Oil securities worth $1,200,000, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of stocks and bonds, and real estate at St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Flagler was married in 1883. Three years later her reason began to fail. It was not until 1897 that her case became so serious that she had to be restrained. In that year she was committed to Dr. MacDonald's sanitarium by Justice Gildersleeve. Since then she has grown steadily worse, and doctors' certify that she can never be sane again.

Mrs. Ladenburg, Gay Widow, from London.

Probably the gayest of the gay tourists who arrived on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton on Saturday was Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who returns from a season in London, where she was the special favorite of the Prince of Wales' set. She met the Prince and was entertained lavishly. No American society woman ever cut a wider swath in London, or was more popular than the beautiful widow of the Wall street banker, who went overboard by accident or design from the steamer Niagara from Nassau on the trip ending one February Sunday in 1896. It has been rumored that the engaging widow is betrothed to Ralph N. Ellis of New York and Newport, master of the Meadowbrook Hounds, but on the best authority the engagement has been repeatedly denied. Under her husband's will she has a fortune of $7,000,000.

Violinist Franko to Wed Anna Braga.

From across the Atlantic comes the news, in a letter to a friend, that Franko, the concert master and well-known violinist, will marry, before the summer is over, Miss Anna Braga, a brilliant German actress, who has been leading woman for five seasons at the Irving Place Theater in this city. Franko married Cornelia Ruppert, a daughter of a multi-millionaire brewer of this city. The bride's father refused to allow his daughter to enter his home after the marriage. Before the couple had been married a year Mrs. Franko died, but on her death bed her father forgave her. Her body was placed in a receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery preparatory to cremation, but her father had the body surreptitiously removed and refused to turn it over to Franko. The latter brought suit against Ruppert, but has since withdrawn it.

Strange Death by Accident.

Greenfield, O., July 16.—[Special.]—In attempting to drive across the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad tracks in front of a passenger train at 10 o'clock today, William H. Peacock of Cynthiana was instantly killed. He was coming to town to meet a son from Cincinnati, who was aboard the train.

TROLLEY MEN ON STRIKE.

BROOKLYN COMPANY'S EMPLOYES GO OUT AT APPOINTED TIME.

Service on the Surface Roads Crippled, but Not Suspended, During the Day—Close Down at Night for Prudential Reasons—No Special Advantage for Either Side—Slight Demonstrations, with Which the Police Are Able to Cope.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—The strike of employés of the Brooklyn trolley lines, which was ordered by the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, began at daylight this morning in a disheartening downpour of rain. Not more than one-half of the regular employés of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company obeyed the first summons. President Rossiter asserted that not one-fourth of his men had quit work and that their places had been readily filled. The leaders of the strikers declared that more men than that had struck, but they had no figures.

Under protection of 1,500 sleepy, surly policemen imported from the Borough of Manhattan, aided by the entire Brooklyn force, cars were run on every line in the city almost on schedule time. The elevated roads were not affected. In various parts of the city there were occasional disturbances during the day. A few arrests were made, but there was nothing extensive enough to be called a riot. Cars were stoned in South Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and several unlucky passengers were injured.

Barring these isolated incidents there were no such displays of force and violence as marked the 1895 railway strike.

Traffic was so little interrupted during the afternoon that people suffered small inconvenience in riding anywhere about Brooklyn, even as far as Bergen Beach, or Ridgewood, or Coney Island. On every car, however, was a policeman. Some carried two or three bluecoats.

Strikers Lack Organization.

The strikers seemed to lack organization, while opposed to them the energetic officials of the company had been preparing for weeks to meet just such an emergency. They had many men ready to take vacant places, and every lower grade official knew his part in the expected contest. So the declaration of the strike found the company ready and the employés not even solidly united, for only a minority of them joined in the strike. General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor made no concealment of his opposition to a strike, and his efforts were devoted to bringing about an agreement to arbitrate the differences. But President Rossiter, in the elation of first triumph, declared that there was nothing to submit to arbitration.

Toward nightfall, however, a more serious phase of the situation developed. The division superintendents lessened the number of cars sent out over risky lines. The tired Manhattan policemen, who had been without sleep for many hours, grew more strict and watched for outbreaks. The crowds of people who had been allowed to gather during the day were now broken up and kept moving along.

There were dinner-hour conferences between officials and city authorities. The prospects were strong that attempts to operate cars during the night would provoke outbreaks that could not be readily quelled.

Suspension at Night.

"Stop the cars for the night" was the order finally given. The strikers, after a day of defeat, had demonstrated their power. Traffic was largely suspended. There was a tie-up at last, even though it was only a temporary night suspension. So each side had its victory.

Marcy avenue was the first line to suspend operations. Its last car was run about 8 o'clock. The troublesome Fifth and Third avenue lines followed suit at 10 o'clock, leaving crowds of pleasure-seekers stranded at Coney Island. The elevateds got a large share of this business.

The car barns at Ridgewood and at Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street were the principal points at which the strike began, for there many of the leading lines center. It was at Ridgewood, in the eastern part of Brooklyn, that the most serious trouble occurred in the 1895 strike, and most of the Seventh Regiment was stationed there at that time. The Third avenue barns are the headquarters for the Coney Island lines, and not far away the ever-turbulent Nassau line passes through districts hard to control.

Orders for the strike had not been promulgated before the policemen from Manhattan were on their way to Brooklyn. When the committee of the strikers approached the Ridgewood barns they found the bluecoats already on guard, and by daylight strong squads were stationed at the terminals. Down the lines, away from the barns, committees met late cars as they approached, and, notifying the motormen and conductors of the strike, directed them to run the cars into the barns and quit.

Attack on Officials.

Shortly before noon President Rossiter's private car Ampere started from the City Hall and made a round trip of the traction's lines. On board were Chief Engineer Breckinridge, W. W. Wickes, President Rossiter's private secretary, and Assistant Secretary Van Cott. Accompanying these were Detectives Reynolds, Harrington, Gray, and Stoddard. The Ampere, after running to the Flushing extension, went up Nostrand avenue to Bergen Beach, and returned down Flatbush avenue, whence it ran to Coney Island.

Coming back from Coney Island the President's car traveled over the Fifth avenue route, and as it neared Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, those on board found their further progress impeded by a stalled car near the Fifth avenue barn.

Here a crowd of some 500 people, many of whom were women and children, had congregated, and the motorman of the Ampere, Howard Jackson, was attacked by several men who were strikers or in sympathy with them. The motorman received some bad bruises on the head and legs. Secretary Wickes was one of the first to run to the man's assistance, and he was finally rescued from the mob.

Six arrests were made, and the track was soon cleared. Throughout the afternoon bowlders and large pieces of granite were taken from a nearby yard and placed on the tracks in the vicinity of Greenwood Cemetery, and as cars came along at intervals of twenty or thirty minutes their further progress was delayed until these obstructions were removed. No sooner did the cars pass than the bowlders were laid on the tracks again, and the police were unable to stop the efforts of the obstructionists.

No Need of Troops.

Late in the afternoon a conference was held at police headquarters. Among those present were Police Commissioners York, Hess, and Sexton, Chief of Police Devery, Deputy Chiefs McLaughlin of Manhattan and McKellar of Brooklyn, and President Rossiter. General McLeer was also in attendance, but he said that as far as he could see there was no necessity for the calling out of the militia or interference in any way by the military.

The Police Commissioners informed Mr. Rossiter that his patrons and the public in general as well as the company's property and all other properties would be sufficiently protected by the police force. In addition to this, Commissioner Hess informed Mr. Rossiter that he thought the sending out of his private car was non-politic, and, to use his own words, it was like "shaking a red rag in front of an enraged bull."

Several arrests were made during the day among the ranks of the strikers and their sympathizers, but no disturbance of a serious nature occurred up to 8 o'clock.

Refusal to Arbitrate.

President Rossiter said tonight that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials would not arbitrate the strike difficulty.

"There's nothing to arbitrate," said Mr. Rossiter. "The men who have gone out came to me with certain demands. I showed them that they already had substantially all they asked for, and said I would straighten out any injustice. They came in a fighting mood and were not disposed to look at the subject dispassionately. Mr. Delehanty of the Arbitration commission had a long talk with Colonel Williams about the propriety of arbitrating the alleged dispute. I did not see him. Colonel Williams told him there was nothing to arbitrate, and that is true."

"How many men went on strike this morning?"

"Between 700 and 1,000. Not more than 1,000 at the outside. About 200 out of the 800 or 900 of the Nassau men remained loyal to the company and ran their cars as usual, and about 200 of the 2,800 or 3,000 Brooklyn Heights men went out with the strikers. Two hundred out of 2,800 does not make a large percentage when it comes to striking, and the result shows what we have held to be true all along—that the Heights men would remain steadfast. They realize that there is nothing to strike about."

Parsons Talks Hopefully.

General Master Workman Parsons spent the greater part of the day in Brooklyn, and a considerable portion of the afternoon in conference with Messrs. Delehanty and Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. Parsons said tonight:

"Everybody knows that I do not like strikes. They are not pleasant, and, furthermore, they are expensive. But this strike was one that could not be averted. The first twenty-four hours of a strike neither wins nor loses it, and we are satisfied with the showing that we have made. There will be fewer cars run tomorrow than there were today. The cars are now manned by inspectors and the men who remained, They are making a showing, but it is a bad one.

"I think that tomorrow will see a paralyzed condition of the traffic that will make the people of Brooklyn realize the strike is strong enough to speak for itself. They are running no cars in the suburbs, and are making all the show they can in the city."

DEMANDS OF THE OPERATORS.

New England Roads and Railway Telegraphers May Reach Crisis This Week.

Boston, Mass., July 16.—[Special.]—Some action is expected this week in the matter of the differences of the railroad telegraphers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine systems and the management of the respective roads.

The issue is drawn by the Order of Railway Telegraphers. It is stated that three representatives of the men recently waited upon the Maine officials, with the result that the management declared that it was considering the matter of salaries and would adjust the individual cases as fast as the earnings of the road would permit.

The position of the Boston and Maine is that it will meet its own men and will adjust any differences they may have, but that it does not wish to treat with a committee of the order.

The principal demands of the operators are a minimum rate of $2 per day for railway telegraphers and a fixed number of hours for a day's work.

DEDICATE PARK TO CHARITY.

Forward Movement Society of Chicago Formally Opens Outing Grounds for Poor Children.

Saugatuck, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Many Chicago people were here today to take part in the dedicatory exercises of the Forward Movement Park.

The Forward Movement is a Chicago philanthropic society, that designs giving summer outings to poor children of the city. Several months ago it purchased a tract of over fifty acres of beautifully wooded land, with a frontage of 100 rods on Lake Michigan. It has erected one large building, which, with a number of tents, will suffice for the present season.

The exercises were to commence with a boat carnival on Kalamazoo River last evening, but owing to unfavorable weather it was abandoned. The ceremonies today took place on the park grounds and consisted of addresses in the morning by Judge Charles E. Neely and W. H. Tuttle of Chicago, and in the afternoon by Professor Graham Taylor of Chicago and Professor W. N. Ferris of Big Rapids.

TARANTULA BITES A WOMAN.

Grocer's Wife Probably Fatally Stung by the Spider as She Reached for a Bunch of Bananas.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—Mrs. Andrew J. Hammond, wife of a grocer, probably will die as the result of having been bitten by a tarantula this morning. The woman, who was assisting her husband in the store, reached for a bunch of bananas, and as she did so observed the big spider, but before she could withdraw her hand the creature fastened itself to her index finger and inflicted several bites.

Auburn, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nathan Johnson and Miss Shoemaker were stung this morning by the kissing bug. Neither will die.

CHANGE PEACE COURT JUDGES.

It Is to Consist of Ministers to Holland Instead of Only Those Resident at The Hague.

The Hague, July 16.—The subcommittee of the arbitration section of the peace conference at yesterday's meeting adopted a resolution that the permanent court of arbitration should consist of the Ministers accredited to Holland instead of the Ministers resident at The Hague. This will have the effect of bringing in the smaller states, whose Ministers are accredited to two or more countries simultaneously.

Oppose Blasting of Rock.

Four residents of the Thirteenth Ward, living in the neighborhood of the Artesian stone and lime works' plant, Huron street and Campbell avenue, met last evening at the home of A. F. Busse, 754 Huron street, to organize for the purpose of "protecting their lives and property against the encroachment of the Artesian stone and lime works." Those at the meeting besides Mr. Busse were J. J. Kealey, 726 Huron street; Mark Tapley, 877 North Rockwell street; and John S. Brown, 782 Huron street. They will endeavor to stop the practice of blasting rock in that vicinity.

Will Drive the First Spike.

Toledo, O., July 16.—President Haskell of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line will drive the first spike of the road tomorrow near this city. The Shore Line road has secured entrance to Toledo over the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Monmouth Woman Commits Suicide.

Monmouth, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. John C. Allen committed suicide this afternoon. Her husband is a dry goods merchant, and was formerly Secretary of State of Nebraska.

Nearly Suffocated by Gas.

Martin Giblin and his wife Mary narrowly escaped death from suffocation by gas yesterday. They live in a cottage at 494 Twenty-fifth street.

Remember Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for aching feet. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

ALTGELD GIVES THE KEY.

ADDRESSES A CROWD OF FOLLOWERS AT THE UNITY BUILDING.

His Declaration That the Chicago Platform Is Stronger with the People than Ever Is Taken as the Gist of What He Would Say if He Spoke at the Auditorium on Thursday Night—Says Tammany's Heart Is for Bryan.

"I say to you that the principles enunciated in the second declaration of independence, called the Chicago platform, are stronger with the people now than they ever were."

This was the keynote of the speech made by John P. Altgeld to 200 of his followers at the Unity Building yesterday afternoon. What he said was accepted as the sum and substance of such an address as the former Governor would make, if called on at the Auditorium free silver meeting next Thursday night.

The Chicago Platform Democrats had assembled to complete arrangements for that event. They were informed by W. F. Cooling that no local Democrat had been invited to speak. Subsequently, when he said the Mayor had been asked to deliver an address of welcome, the crowd laughed and some one exclaimed "He's no Democrat."

"I have not heard from him yet," continued Mr. Cooling, "but am expecting an answer soon." Then there was more laughter. Mr. Altgeld and Mr. Cooling both declared that local politics would have no place in the Auditorium meeting, but when the latter announced that William J. Bryan had accepted an invitation to speak several of the enthusiasts shouted: "You bet he's with us and has no use for the City Hall crowd."

"Will 'Tommy' Gahan be invited?" a Twenty-ninth Ward silverite asked, but he was ignored.

Forecasts the Meeting.

After stating that the Auditorium had been engaged and paid for, the chairman of the Arrangements committee exclaimed:

"Not a dollar of the money raised was subscribed by any one who is not a Democrat. The meeting is to be a broad-gauge affair, in which there will be no local politics. More than 100 prominent men have been invited to speak and Bryan has accepted. It will be the greatest event since the convention of 1896, and will be composed of Democrats who are determined the party shall take no backward step and will let the National committee learn that the advocates of the Chicago platform are rather numerous in Chicago."

The crowd clamored for Mr. Altgeld. He climbed on Chairman Gottlieb's table, and his admirers yelled: "He's the only dyed-in-the-wool Democrat!"

Ex-Governor Altgeld's Speech.

"You are apparently wide awake and interested in great ideas," began the ex-Governor. "There are no offices to be had here. Motives that rise above selfishness and greed must have brought you people here. You appreciate that the country is more in danger now than it was in '61. Then the question was whether we should have two republics in America. Now the question is, How long shall we have any republic at all? Class interests are choking to death our free institutions. We have reached that point where we are told that the Declaration of Independence is all bosh.

"In times of a great crisis the country calls for men and not politicians. It is calling for men now. Last fall we were made to believe that the principles of the second Declaration of Independence were about to be repudiated. During the last two months the people have been giving expression to their sentiments, and I say to you the Chicago platform is stronger now than it ever was.

"When the anti-trust dinner at St. Louis was announced they told us there was the sidetrack on which 16 to 1 would be abandoned. The old train came along, but it never saw the sidetrack. At Louisville the people got a chance to show how they felt. I had been led to believe there was not a silver man to be found in Henry Watterson's town. But instead we discovered there was not a gold Democrat in sight. My friend Hogg of Texas proved that the rank and file of Tammany are true to Bryan; that, while the politicians there are fattening on blackmail and living off the tribute levied against others, the heart of Tammany is for Bryan."

Talks of Bimetallists.

Mr. Altgeld stated that inasmuch as the National committee is going to meet it is also proper that the bimetallists should come together at the same time. He said they helped that body in 1896 and want to help it again in 1900. He denounced as absurd the statements that anybody wants to coerce the National committee and asserted that the gathering this week would be simply one step in the preliminary arrangements for the struggle next year.

Mr. Altgeld counseled his followers to treat with respect any speaker at the meeting who might give expression to sentiments of which they might not approve.

A number of the ex-Governor's lieutenants spoke. It was demonstrated that the faction is elated over having "scooped" the Harrison crowd in getting up a demonstration for the visiting Democrats.

Calls It Bryan's Dilemma.

A prominent member of the State Central committee said: "They have got Bryan in a dilemma. He realizes that Altgeld is gathering around him all the Democratic, Republican, and Populist silver fanatics in the country. Should he refuse to accept his invitation to speak at that meeting they would commence to abuse him right away. But he recognizes that the other crowd has in it nearly all the practical politicians, the delegate makers, and the vote getters. They, however, are friendly to him, but think he should not get mixed up in the local row. Altgeld's stock in trade is to cry 'traitor' and thus try to convince honest silver Democrats of the country that there is a conspiracy between Harrison and Croker to get control of the national convention for the purpose of slaughtering the 16 to 1 forces. But his cry will not succeed. The National committee will not be dominated by the bimetallist committees coming here with offers of coöperation in organizing for the 1900 campaign."

Says Harrison Will Not Go.

Leaders of the Harrison forces are feeling the effects of it, too. A confidential adviser of the Mayor said last night that he would not go near the Auditorium meeting.

"Take my word for it," he went on, "that outfit will not get him there. It would be foolish for him to go under the circumstances, and I am satisfied he will not."

Mayor Returns Today.

The friends of Mayor Harrison expected he would return from his summer resort home in the Michigan peninsula yesterday. But he missed the train at Marquette and will not be here until this morning.

M. KERNS FALLS AND DIES.

Taken with a Fit, He Plunges Down a Stairway in Front of 223 North State Street.

Michael Kerns, 65 years old, a retired merchant of Peru, Ill., came to his death yesterday by a fall down a flight of stairs in front of 223 North State street. Taken with an epileptic fit while walking with his son-in-law, Charles Boothroyd, 205 State street, Mr. Kerns staggered and fell backward down the stairway, a distance of ten feet, striking on his head. The accident occurred at noon, and he died last night at the Policlinic Hospital.

DRY SALT GOOD FOR DROPSY.

Omaha Woman Physician Carries on Research into Its Restorative Powers.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. H. L. Hawver, who has been successful in research along the line suggested by Mansfield, the young English mechanic, concerning the efficacy of salt in restoring life and vitality to animals. Mrs. Hawver, who is a physician, suggests that since water is thus demonstrated to be absorbed by salt, it might prove a valuable remedy in the treatment of dropsy by the application of dry salt baths.

DEFAULTER'S SUNDAY IN JAIL.

G. M. Valentine of the Perth Amboy, N. J., Bank Cheered by Company of His Family.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 16.—[Special.]—With his wife, father, and mother to cheer him, George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, spent Sunday in the Middlesex County Jail. It is the opinion of the Valentine family that the young man made his first false step in attempting, with others, to carry on a contract for dredging on the coast of Maine. He lost $50,000 on this scheme, and in seeking to regain the money he ventured into Wall street, with disastrous results. It is probable that he will sign an allegation for immediate trial.

GEORGE M. VALENTINE.
[Who is in jail, a confessed embezzler. His defalcations are thought to be about $150,000.]

A large stockholder of the bank when seen today said he believed the depositors, whose claims aggregate about $440,000, will receive at least 90 per cent. A receiver for the bank will be appointed at once.

The Perth Amboy Savings Institution will be opened again in a few days.

One of the Valentines is authority for the statement that a fight will be made to get possession of the securities seized by the National Park Bank of New York City.

FAVORS GAS ENGINE COMBINE.

President Baker of Otto Company Says Agreement Should Be Made, but Denies Working for One.

The presence in the city of S. E. Baker, President of the Otto Gas Engine company of Springfield, O., gave rise to the report that his visit was for the purpose of furthering an organization of all the leading gas engine manufacturers in the country. When seen at the Great Northern Hotel last night Mr. Baker denied that his visit had anything to do with the proposed organization. There had been talk, he said, of forming an organization, but nothing had been done. Mr. Baker said he favored some sort of an agreement among gas engine makers. Charles H. Morse, President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., denied that his firm had any intention of joining a gas engine combination.

TO INSPECT PACIFIC DEFENSES.

American and British Officers Said to Have a Mission of This Kind in the West.

Vancouver, B. C., July 16.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Lee and Colonel Atchkiss have arrived in British Columbia, apparently on a mission of importance. It is reported that they have come west to inspect the defenses at Esquimalt, San Francisco, and other points. Lieutenant Lee is an attaché of the British legation at Washington. Colonel Atchkiss is connected with the military school at Kingston, Ont. It is said these officers will report to the War office a plan of defense for Great Britain and America should a common enemy attack their north Pacific possessions. They are to be joined in their investigations by American officers, according to the reports current here.

FIGHTS KISSING BUG IN VAIN.

Policeman Nolan Is Laid Up with a Swollen Face as the Result of a Sting.

Martin Nolan, a policeman at the Twenty-second Street Station, is laid up at his home, 2521 Wallace street, by a sting—from a kissing bug, Nolan declares. Nolan is detailed at the Twenty-second street bridge. He noticed a large, black bug flying about him. He surmised that it was a kissing bug, and covered his lips with one hand, while with the other he fought the bug. The insect was determined, and, after several efforts, alighted on Nolan's cheek and stung him. His face was swollen to twice its normal size yesterday and was extremely painful. Nolan's physician says he will recover soon.

SOLDIER LEARNS HIS IDENTITY.

Private in Service at Iloilo Discovers He Was Kidnaped When a Child in Colorado.

Fremont, Neb., July 16.—[Special.]—A letter received in this city today tells of an episode in the life of Edward F. Austin, a young Philippine soldier, who formerly lived here. The latter was sent from Iloilo May 21, the day after young Austin received information that his name was not Austin, but Edward F. Sullivan, and that he was born at Trinidad, Colo, twenty-two years ago, and was stolen from his home when 2 years old.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT ASH PERKINS, Berwyn, Ill., died of apoplexy yesterday. Mr. Perkins was born April 14, 1857, at Plymouth, England, and came to this country in 1881. He moved to Berwyn eight years ago, and engaged in the real estate business, which he conducted successfully up to his death. He left a widow, three children, and a mother, who lives at Plymouth. Mr. Perkins was an active member of the Episcopal church, the Berwyn Masonic Lodge, the Berwyn Council of the Royal League, and the Royal Arcanum. The funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

J. J. SMITH, Chicago, died at 174 Eugenie street at 8 o'clock last night. He was chief clerk in the Chicago office of the Graham & Morton Transportation company. He was taken sick last Tuesday night. The immediate cause of death was peritonitis. He formerly lived in Detroit, Mich. His mother, who resides in that city, was with him when he died. Interment will be at Detroit.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday, aged 69 years. Major Clark was a California pioneer. When a young man he enlisted in the famous Stevenson regiment, which was sent by the government to California soon after the acquisition of that territory. He served in the Mexican war with credit, and in the civil war he served in the quartermaster's department with the rank of Major.

TITUS SUDDUTH, Sherman, Ill., died yesterday, aged 70 years. He was President of the Farmers' National Bank of Springfield, to which place he was elected when B. F. Caldwell resigned to enter Congress. Mr. Sudduth was one of the wealthiest farmers in Illinois, and was the owner of some 10,000 acres of fine land in this State. His estate is valued at over $1,000,000. He began life in Sangamon County as a tenant farmer.

COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSON, New Orleans, died at the home of his son-in-law, Harry St. George Tucker, in Lexington, Va., yesterday. Colonel Johnson was President of Tulane University in New Orleans.

Think Coughlin Is Near Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The Vancouver police believe that "Dan" Coughlin, under indictment in Chicago, is a passenger on the "Imperial Limited," which is stalled by a burned bridge 100 miles east of here. The train is expected to arrive here at 1:15 tomorrow afternoon. The police intend to meet it at the station.

Swedish Pastor Preaches in Chicago.

The Rev. P. J. Svard of Omaha, who has been appointed to a pastorate in Sweden by the King, preached his last sermon in America yesterday morning at Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Sedgwick and Hobbie streets. A large audience was present. Dr. Svard will start for Sweden tomorrow.

CITY HALL SLATE WINS.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR ELECTS JAMES DALY PRESIDENT.

Committee Is Appointed to Be in Judge Hanecy's Court Today at the Wolf Ice Machine Injunction Hearing—Garment Workers' Label Difficulty Discussed and Referred Again—Boiler Makers Will Strike July 17 if Their Demands Are Not Granted.

The City Hall crowd was well represented at the semi-annual election of officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, held yesterday afternoon, and the slate it had fixed up went through without a hitch. The principal fight was over the head of the ticket, James Daly of the Steam Fitters being the City Hall candidate, while Frank Ryan, for a long time the President and business agent of the bridge and structural iron workers, headed the opposition. Edward Carroll, Civil Service commissioner and President of the Building Trades Council, were among those who were laboring in Daly's behalf. Daly received 91 votes to 56 for Ryan.

The others on the winning ticket were:

Vice President—James H. Bowman, Pressmen's Union No. 3.
Recording Secretary—Walter Carmody, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Financial Secretary—George Thompson, Cigarmakers.
Treasurer—John Mullay, Patternmakers.
Reading Clerk—Con O'Neil, Hoisting Engineers.
Sergeant-at-Arms—G. D. Ellis, Brushmakers.
Members of the Executive committee—Henry Engleking, Woodworkers; J. H. Payne, Boxmakers and Sawyers; John Fitzpatrick, Horseshoers.

Delegate Reule of the Woodworkers protested against the candidacy of J. H. Payne, saying he was in the employ of the city, and therefore, according to the constitution of the federation, ineligible. President Doyle overruled the objection, and Delegate Payne denied that he was in the employ of the city.

Committee to Appear in Court.

The hearing on the injunction issued by Judge Hanecy on Saturday restraining the Metal Workers' union from interfering with the Wolf Ice Machine company by placing pickets around the plant, etc., came up for discussion, and the following committee was appointed to be present in court this morning:

G. P. Ellis, coopers.	J. Braunschweig, woodworkers.
D. Hamilton, coopers.	J. H. Payne, boxmakers.
J. W. Lavigne, cigarmakers.	J. Davis, bridgemen.
A. Anderson, engineers.	A. Mensch, cigarmakers.

The use of the United Garment Workers' label came up for discussion, and J. H. Payne, a member of the committee which has been investigating, charged that Secretary White of the Garment Workers had acknowledged selling the labels to Chicago clothing manufacturers for use by the sweat shops of the city. Mr. Payne declared that the Eastern garment workers were opposed to building up any organization of their craft in the West, as they wished to force Western merchants to send East for their stocks. After a sharp discussion the matter was referred to the Label committee.

Boilermakers Ready to Strike.

A communication was received from the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, announcing they would go on a strike at 8 o'clock this morning unless their demands for 30 cents an hour and an eight-hour day were complied with.

Carpenters' union No. 2 sent in a communication announcing its withdrawal from the federation.

The resignation of Isaac Miller as organizer of the federation was received and accepted.

STREET CARS CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Sam Bonott Killed by Upsetting While Turning Off the Track—Several Rigs Struck.

A boy was killed yesterday afternoon by upsetting his wagon while trying to turn out of the street car tracks, and several people were hurt when the rigs in which they were riding were struck by trolley cars.

Sam Bonott, 17 years old, of 222 Maxwell street, was injured while driving on Halsted street and died on the way to the hospital. As he turned out of the street car track his wagon was overturned and he fractured his skull.

Anton Sinek of 213 Johnson street, his wife, two sons, and Frank Fonfir of 223 West Fourteenth street were driving south on Wood street, when a trolley car operated by Motorman T. Norton struck their surrey and demolished it. Sinek was cut in several places and Fonfir was bruised. The others were not hurt.

A train of trolley cars on the Ogden avenue line struck a buggy containing six persons at Carroll and Stanley avenues, Berwyn. The buggy was wrecked but no one was hurt.

Joseph Wondrasek, 1401 Forty-first court, his wife, and three children, and Stanislaus Wieczorek were driving, when the horse became frightened and rushed in front of a trolley car. The train struck the rig and the wagon was badly damaged, but its occupants were only slightly bruised.

HOT CHASE IN PATROL WAGON.

Adolph Reise, Charged with Attempted Robbery, Proves Too Slow for the Police Horses.

A police patrol wagon, in charge of Sergeant Brennan dashed along Madison street yesterday morning in pursuit of a highway robber and caused much excitement. The chase was a short one. Sergeant Brennan and Policeman Methe captured the fugitive, who gave his name as Adolph Reise. Just previous to the chase, it is said, he held up Rein Negl, a bartender, at Madison and Desplaines streets, and tried to rob him of his watch.

Policeman O'Rourke of the Central detail, after a struggle, overpowered Emil Peterson and Thomas Walsh, at 3 a. m. and locked them up at the Harrison Street Station. The men, it is said, held up Adolph Frisch, 600 Sedgwick street, at South Water and Clark streets, and tried to take his watch.

During the struggle Frisch received a blow which broke his nose.

Thomas Clark, 222 Cass street, a jeweler, reported to the police at the Central Station at 10 o'clock last night that he had been held up in the alley in the rear of the Grand Opera-House by two men, who robbed him of a gold watch valued at $50. He said he recognized them as members of the old Market street gang.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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EDERATION OF LABOR
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he train struck the rig and
s badly damaged, but its oc-
only slightly bruised.

E IN PATROL WAGON.

, Charged with Attempted
Proves Too Slow for the
Police Horses.

rol wagon in charge of Ser-
dashed along Madison street
ning in pursuit of a highway
used much excitement. The
hort one. Sergeant Brennan
Methe captured the fugitive,
name as Adolph Reise. Just
e chase, it is said, he held up
rtender, at Madison and Des-
, and tried to rob him of his
Rourke of the Central detail,
le, overpowered Emil Peter-
s Walsh, at 3 a. m. and locked
Harrison Street Station. The
, held up Adolph Frisch, 600
t, at South Water and Clark
ied to take his watch.
truggle Frisch received a blow
s nose.
k, 222 Cass street, a jeweler,
police at the Central Station
last night that he had been
alley in the rear of the Grand
by two men, who robbed him
ch valued at $50. He said he
em as members of the old
gang.

OLUTE
SECURITY.
Genuine
arter's
Liver Pills.
Bear Signature of
[signature]
-Simile Wrapper Below.
as easy
sugar.
RS FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
SICK HEADACHE.

PICNICS HELD IN RAIN.

HEAVY SHOWERS INTERFERE WITH OUTINGS OF MERRYMAKERS.

Official Forecaster, However, Promises Fair Weather for Today—Subways Under Railroad Tracks in Rockwell Street Are Flooded — Lake Excursions of Postoffice Clerks—One Man Drowns and Two Narrowly Escape at Cedar Lake.

Fair weather with no marked change in the temperature is predicted for today, but the rain habit has grown so strong of late that a perfectly clear day would be a novelty. Yesterday it rained twice—first between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the second time shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The first shower caught the picnickers in the parks. In the southern portion of the city the rain was considerably heavier than in the northern and western portions. Following are figures showing the temperature during the day as noted at the weather bureau observatory, Auditorium Tower:

8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	73	5 p. m.	71
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	72
11 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	77
Noon	76	8 p. m.	75
1 p. m.	82	9 p. m.	75
2 p. m.	76	Maximum temp.	82
3 p. m.	69	Minimum temp.	69

James Kroll, 804 North Lawndale avenue, was overcome by the heat while he was watching a baseball game at North and Central Park avenues.

Drowning at Cedar Lake.

August Pitty, 125 Rice street, was drowned in the afternoon while rowing in a small boat on Cedar Lake while hundreds of people attending the annual picnic of the L. Wolff Manufacturing company's Iron Molders' Benevolent association looked on and were unable to offer any assistance. His two companions in the boat, Albert Schroeder and Paul Stenzel, narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. The boat capsized, and of the three occupants Stenzel was the only one who could swim. He seized Schroeder and swam with him to the overturned boat. Schroeder was hardly able to cling to the boat, and before Stenzel could make him safe Pitty had sunk for the third time. A number of rowboats that had started to the rescue arrived at this time, and the two young men were taken ashore. The body of Pitty was recovered.

Water in the Subways.

The rain of Friday and Saturday caused a flood under the subway of the Panhandle tracks in Rockwell street at the cross streets from Congress to Twelfth street. At Harrison and Twelfth streets considerable damage was done to the street car tracks. Cars were stopped, fenders removed, and the passengers were requested to stand on the seats while the cars passed through the water. Some enterprising boys at the Harrison street pool built a raft of boards and ferried passengers across for a cent a person. The damage done to the street paving will amount to several hundred dollars. Fire engines will be employed to pump the water out of the subways.

Postoffice Clerks' Outing.

All of the employés of the Chicago Postoffice who could get off duty took lake excursions yesterday, but they did not go as one body. The members of the Postoffice Clerks' league went to St. Joseph, Mich., and the members of the Postoffice Clerks' association went to Milwaukee.

Superintendent Major, President of the league, was at the docks early and saw that everybody on the boats was made comfortable. The auxiliary of the league, composed of women employés of the Postoffice, turned out 200 strong, and everybody on board the boat was in the best spirits.

On arriving at St. Joseph the postal employés took practical possession of the little Michigan town. After an exchange of greetings the whole party set out in coaches for Eastman Springs. There were three boats returning in the evening, but the members of the league, or as many as found it possible, crowded into one. On the trip to Chicago there was music, dancing, and a vaudeville program.

Milwaukee Trip on Whaleback.

President Frank Rodgers of the Postoffice Clerks' association was the first person at the Rush street docks early in the morning, and he directed all his friends to comfortable places on the whaleback. The members of the association turned out to the number of several hundred, and the other passengers on board allowed Uncle Sam's employés the freedom of the big boat. The women employés were not lacking in this excursion, either, and they helped the clerks to have a jolly time.

Printers at Tuxedo Park.

The annual picnic of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was held yesterday at Tuxedo Park. The picnic was given for a double purpose—not only to promote good feeling among the members, but also to provide a nucleus for a fund for members of the union out of work during the winter. The features of the afternoon were foot races, baseball at 4 o'clock, and later a bicycle race, open only to members of the union and allied trades. The last event, short as it was, furnished abundant amusement. The cake walk, at 7:30, was the most popular event of the day and was followed by dancing.

Outing of Schleswig Folks.

The Schleswig Mutual Benefit association held its annual celebration at Kuhn's Park. The feature of the afternoon was the ring-riding contest participated in by thirty mounted members of the association. Each horseman is armed with a miniature lance, with which he attempts to spear a ring suspended from a rope beneath which he passes at full gallop. Dethlef C. Hansen addressed the merrymakers at the conclusion of the ring-riding contest. Dancing and other amusements were indulged in until a late hour by the younger members of the association and their friends. The equestrian procession to the park from the headquarters of the association at Scandia Hall was abandoned on account of the rain.

TRUAX COMMITTEE MAY QUIT.

Talk of Turning Over Fall Festival Matters to Federal Officials at Today's Meeting.

When the Executive committee of the Autumn Festival association meets at the Union League club at 1 o'clock this afternoon a proposition will be made to go out of the show business and to turn all matters connected with the fall celebration over to the Federal committee, which is arranging for the laying of the corner-stone for the Federal Building on Chicago day—Oct. 9.

Postmaster Charles U. Gordon, chairman of the Federal committee, said last night: "We would be glad to have the coöperation of all the Autumn Festival committees if the association decides to abandon the festival; and would make those subcommittees a part of the Federal committee."

Charles Truax, chairman of the General committee, said: "Whichever way a majority of the committee votes will be satisfactory to me."

The call for a special meeting of the City Council at 11 o'clock this morning to grant privileges of closing streets and laying car tracks on the North Side for the stadium has been withdrawn.

V. H. PERKINS PROPHESIES.

Says Mayor Carter Harrison's Course Is by Way of Governorship to the Presidency.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—Vincent H. Perkins of Chicago, who has been mentioned as the successor of Carter H. Harrison for the Mayoralty of that city, is visiting in Cleveland.

In an interview today he said that Mayor Harrison was loyal to William Jennings Bryan and would support him for the Presidency next year.

"Mayor Harrison," he said, "will be a candidate for Governor of Illinois to succeed Governor Tanner, and in 1904 he will be a candidate for the Presidency and will be nominated."

Mr. Perkins expressed the opinion that ex-Governor Altgeld had had his day in politics.

Shelbyville Man Kills Himself.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—E. P. Prince took his own life this morning by jumping from the Chicago and Eastern Illinois bridge. Years ago he was a prominent business-man, but business reverses, domestic troubles, and bad health led to despondency. He was 72 years old.

SUITS FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY.

Large Tract of City Land to Be Contested by the Heirs of Jeremiah Smith.

Lincoln, Neb., July 16.—[Special.]—Suit to secure title to Chicago property, comprising nearly 160 acres and valued roughly at $250,000,000, is soon to be instituted in the Land department at Washington and later in the courts of Chicago. W. B. Price, a Lincoln lawyer representing the thirty or forty heirs of Jeremiah Smith, will begin the action.

These heirs base their claims upon a preëmption made by Jeremiah Smith in 1834 under the preëmption law of 1832. Mr. Price represents K. M. Smith, Superintendent of the Alden Anthracite Coal company of Alden Station, Pa. A majority of the heirs live in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Mr. Price looked up some of the evidence at a meeting of the heirs in Chicago some time ago, and he has just returned from Kansas City, where he met other heirs.

The land, as recorded Oct. 11, 1834, in book B, page 127, Land department, at Washington, is described as the southeast quarter of section 34, township 39 north, range 14 east. A plat of the property shows that Ellis Park is in the center of the tract and Douglas monument is on the northeast corner.

Jeremiah Smith, with his brother Jeduthan Smith, came from New York in 1834 and filed their preëmption claim at Danville. Jeduthan Smith disappeared and Jeremiah Smith died in 1836. A certified copy of the patent shows that the government issued the patent in 1839 in the name of Jeremiah Smith and Jeduthan Smith. The document is signed by Martin Van Buren. The day after the patent was issued it was transferred to Ebenezer Hill.

The patent is to be attacked by the attorneys as fraudulent. The alleged error in the issuance of the original patent is that Jeremiah Smith had been dead three years at the time it was issued and therefore all subsequent transfers were illegal.

The theory is that after Jeremiah Smith died some one fraudulently secured the patent in his name and it was transferred to Hill.

Mr. Price claims that one of his clients, living at Aurora, Ill., has been offered several thousand dollars to compromise the suit.

W. D. Kerfoot, the real estate dealer, who has a wide knowledge of Chicago realty matters, said last night that he never had heard of the reported claims of the Jeremiah Smith heirs to any tract of land on the South Side.

AGITATION FOR GOOD ROADS.

Government Officials to Speak at Conventions to Be Held in Several Illinois Cities.

W. H. Moore, President of the State and Interstate Good Roads and Public Improvement association, with headquarters at St. Louis, passed through the city yesterday en route to the Northwest, where he will advance the interests of the association. He was in Washington a few days ago, where he secured the promise of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and Brigadier General Roy Stone, director of the Office of Road Inquiry; E. G. Harrison, government road expert; and several other Washington officials to visit Illinois in September and address the numerous good roads conventions to be held throughout the State.

"Governor Tanner also has consented to address the conventions," said Mr. Moore, "and I think it likely that good roads will be made a political issue in the State campaign of 1900. We are going to have big meetings throughout the State, and the railroad probably will give reduced rates to the various points. These smaller conventions will send delegates to the State convention, to be held at Springfield on Sept. 23, and at the Springfield convention delegates will be elected for the national convention."

HENSON'S HEARERS LIKE MILES.

Chicago Minister Addresses a Demonstrative Audience at Berkeley Temple, Boston.

Boston, Mass., July 16.—[Special.]—The following resolution was passed unanimously amid great applause by the audience at the patriotic lecture in Berkeley Temple this afternoon:

Resolved, That a letter be forwarded to President McKinley asking that General Miles be sent to take command in the Philippines until such a time that the islands are fit for freedom.

Then the audience subsided to listen to the lecture by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Chicago. His subject had been given out as "The Old Fight and the New," or "Shall We Surrender the Heritage of Our Fathers?" so all were expectant of a talk on the expansion question. The Philippines, however, he did not mention, but spoke first on Chicago, and then on rum. He spoke, though, so interestingly and so wittily that no one was disappointed, and all applauded again and again.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN A ROW.

Bullets Fly So Fast That No One but "Gooseberry" Curran Is Captured.

Michael Curran, better known as "Gooseberry" Curran, had trouble with a large number of colored persons at Center avenue and Kinzie street yesterday. He was accompanied by half a dozen friends, and both sides fired nearly twenty-five shots. No one was injured. Two policemen stood near, but the bullets flew so fast that they could not interfere with safety.

When the battle was over the crowd scattered and all escaped but Curran, who was captured and locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Curran, according to the police, was the aggressor. It is said he slapped a colored boy in the face and when his mother interfered Curran abused her. A number of negroes appeared and the battle started.

THIRTY WEDDED AT ST. JOSEPH.

County Clerk Needham Is Kept Busy Issuing Marriage Licenses to Couples from Chicago.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Fifteen marriage licenses issued today by Clerk Needham for Chicago couples swell the number for this season to 250. Eight of the licenses issued today were kept secret by request. The names of the other seven couples are:

Fred Batten, 29, groceryman; Mary Jane Lambert, 30.
Ernest Groos, 23, butcher; Katie Nichols, 24.
Elmer M. Wenfield, 21; Agnes McBoyde, 23.
Fred B. Tarbell, 21, groceryman; Lulu E. French, 18.
Calvin J. Umpry, 25; Maggie Clawson, 25.
Charles Adkins, 24, railroader; Anna Larigan, 20.
Solomon Simon, 25, merchant; Flora Cook, 27.

DESERTS TO SEE HIS MOTHER.

Oregon Volunteer Refused a Furlough, Even Though His Parent Was Dying.

Albany, Ore., July 16.—Frank M. Girard, a member of Company I, Oregon Volunteers, has arrived here from San Francisco in violation of orders. While still on shipboard he received a telegram that his mother, who resides near Monmouth, was dying. He applied for a furlough, offering the telegram as a reason, but it was refused. By the aid of comrades he was let down by a rope into a small boat and went ashore, taking a train at once for home. He says that he will return to his regiment in a few days.

Ran Away to Be Jockeys.

Fired by a desire to become professional jockeys, George Masters and William Simmerly, 17 and 15 years old respectively, left the houses of their parents in Cleveland, O., and came to Chicago. After a disappointing experience at the Harlem race track, they found themselves in the hands of the Oak Park police, who have communicated with their parents. Masters is a son of Hugh Masters, a Lieutenant of police.

REVOLT OF SONNY DIXON.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SENTENCE PROVES TOO MUCH OF A STRAIN.

Colored Lad Upon Whom Justice Levere Imposed an Unusual Penalty for Theft of Apples Shocks His Teacher, Tries to Whip a Classmate, and Departs Before the Lesson About the Fiery Furnace Is Half Over—Complains of Torn Trousers.

Little Sonny Dixon started yesterday to serve his sentence of six months' attendance at Sunday school imposed by Justice Levere as a penalty for stealing Dr. Herbert Fisk's apples, but because he was ashamed of his ragged trousers he rebelled before the lesson was half over and left the school, greatly to the relief of his teacher and to the sorrow of the other boys.

Sonny, whose real name is Louis, at the head of a gang of boon companions in Evanston raided the apple trees of the principal of the Northwestern Academy. When brought before Justice William C. Levere their penitent tears worked on the sympathies of the magistrate, and he sentenced them to work out their punishment by attendance at Sunday school. Sonny, who is 16 years old, and for several years has been a well known if not respected resident of Evanston, decided that he would not go.

"How's I gwine when my pants is jes' full o' holes, anyway?" he said. "'Tain't my fault. My mudder, she won't buy me no new clo's."

But at noon he changed his mind. Promptly at 3 o'clock Sonny left his home at 906 Park street in his Sunday attire. He had on an old Prince Albert coat which had been cut off at the bottom and trimmed at the sleeves so that it hung on the lad like a bag. His vest was an old, low-cut, full-dress affair, badly spotted. His stockings were marvels in color, and his shoes were four or five sizes too large, and flapped on his feet like the sails of the Genesee in a light breeze. He wore a hat discarded by some one of Evanston's heads, which gave the boy the appearance of a genuine Cuban.

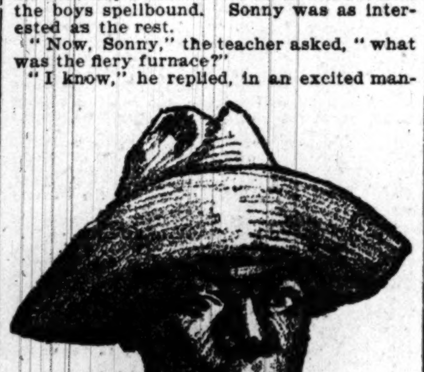
He was happy as a lark and entered the colored Methodist church whistling "Get Your Money's Worth." At the door he was greeted by one of the teachers and started for the class which contained some of his "gang."

"I'd rather had a white teacher," he remarked after the exit he was forced to make, "for dey know mo' and are a lot mo' pleasant, but de boys was in dat class so I hiked over dar. De kids were 'cited when I came in and one says to me, 'How's de apples, Sonny,' and I came near lickin' him, but I didn't."

The teacher, a young colored woman, evidently dreaded her task. The lesson was on the fiery furnace and for a while it held the boys spellbound. Sonny was as interested as the rest.

"Now, Sonny," the teacher asked, "what was the fiery furnace?"

"I know," he replied, in an excited manner. "It's like the one Mr. James, who I used to work fo', has got."



LOUIS DIXON, ALIAS "SONNY."

"That's right. Now, boys, who put the Hebrew children into the furnace?"

"De King," answered Sonny, with his eyes as wide open as when he first spied Dr. Fisk's apples.

"You are right, Sonny. Now, why were they put into the furnace?" she asked.

"Stealing apples," said one of the boys, who was envious of Sonny's growing ability.

Then trouble began. Sonny wanted to thrash the boy and the teacher had her hands full in trying to keep the two separated. When quiet was restored, Sonny, who had been on his good behavior for too long a time, began to show signs of uneasiness. He paid no attention to the lesson and gazed about the room until reprimanded. Then he suddenly remembered his torn trousers.

Rebels and Quits School.

He sat for a time like a man on a newly painted settee. Then he made an effort to close the rip. His actions attracted the attention of some of the other boys, who in their turn began to pull at Sonny's clothing. He resented this and when the teacher reprimanded him again he decided to leave.

"I had all I wanted," he said afterward, "and as soon as de teacher turned her head I ducked. De Judge can't do nothing about it anyways. I went to Sunday school and Ise going again next Sunday. But you kin bet that next time Ise going to have pants without no holes. Ise not going to be made no fool of by kids dat knows I can't smash 'em until dey gets out."

He was found an hour later hitching on one of the new Milwaukee electric cars that pass by the church door. He was unrepentent, but when asked if he would like to have another chance to steal apples he replied:

"Naw, not if Joe Herens is wid me. If he hadn't yelled last time Sandy wouldn't have caught us. I got only one green apple. Joe got a whole lot."

Sonny's father is a religious exhorter and has been in the South for three years. The family is in poor circumstances and the boy practically lives in the street. Two years ago he worked for L. K. James as messenger boy, but his mischievous habits lost him his job and he has been playing his tricks on the citizens of Evanston since. He is a bright lad and last year was in fifth grade at the Haven School, but getting into a fight with a boy who disputed his leadership he was suspended and when allowed to return was put into the fourth grade. He says if he is expelled again he will leave school and become an officer like Sandy Trent, the colored policeman of Evanston.

$6.00 Indianapolis and Return.
Big Four Route, good going July 19, 20, 21, returning until July 24; can be extended until Aug. 20. City ticket office, 234 Clark-st.

ELECTRIC BEACON ON THE STEEPLE OF IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

SHOOTS MOTHER TO DEATH

LONG GROVE WOMAN THEN TAKES HER OWN LIFE.

Family Quarrel of the Treiders Is Followed by the Murder of an Aged Woman, the Wounding of the Husband, and the Suicide of the Wife and Matricide—Two Women Found Dead Beside Each Other by a Neighbor.

Libertyville, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Following a family quarrel this afternoon Mrs. George Treider shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Christian Foss, wounded her husband, and then killed herself. The shooting occurred at the home of the Treiders, a mile and a half northwest of Long Grove, a village near this place. Treider was shot three times, but, it is thought, will recover.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a farm hand, who was walking along the road leading past the Treiders' farmhouse, met a hatless man, who was limping as blood dripped in his tracks. He gave his name as George Treider and warned the farm hand not to approach the house, as shooting was going on there.

The farm hand helped the wounded man to the La Frantz place, a neighboring farm, where Treider's wounds were dressed while he told the story of murder.

La Frantz and the laborer hastened to the Treider house, where, amid a confused mass of overturned chairs and tables, lay the body of the mother where she had dropped at the first shot, and near her, with one arm outstretched and her hand still clutching the pistol, lay the daughter.

La Frantz carried the news of the murder to Long Grove, and the villagers were soon swarming about the place. The Coroner took charge of the premises and swore in a jury for the inquest, which was held this evening.

The quarrel was precipitated this afternoon by long-standing family troubles, which have more than once threatened a serious crisis. Hot words were exchanged during the morning between Mrs. Foss and her daughter, and Treider also became involved in the discussion.

The trouble was apparently over, when, after dinner, it broke out afresh. Mrs. Treider stepped into the bedroom and, appearing immediately with a revolver, opened fire on her mother. The first shot was fatal, and the husband, springing forward to disarm his wife, received three wounds that sent him from the house in retreat. After leaving the house he heard two more shots, the ones that killed his wife.

Treider was removed this evening to the home of his parents, who live two and a half miles west of here.

Mrs. Treider leaves two children, 7 and 5 years old. She was 33 and her mother 80 years of age.

SPECIAL OPERA FOR MISS YAW.

Sir Arthur Sullivan Said to Be Writing One to Comprehend Her Four-Octave Compass.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16.—Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the young American soprano, who sings "C" above the high "C," has been engaged to sing in a new opera which Sir Arthur Sullivan is writing with special songs to suit her phenomenal notes.

Miss Yaw is a notable soprano, whose compass of four octaves and whose flexibility and purity of voice have been described by critics as bordering on the marvelous.

She is a native of New York, and made her début on the vaudeville stage, after which she toured the United States under the management of Major Pond. In London she has sung principally in concerts at the Albert Hall and kindred places.

GOOD ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

State Day Set to Give the Farmers a Lesson in Building Highways.

Madison, Wis., July 16.—Through the generosity of J. H. Stout and the work of the road bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture samples of modern macadamized roads are now being constructed at Menomonie, Dunn County, under the direction of the government road expert, E. G. Harrison. The object is that Wisconsin may have educational object lessons of how to build the best permanent highways with the most lasting materials; also how to make the best use of such materials as localities have at hand.

In aiding and putting down these roads in the different sections of the country the government insists that people must see the work going on to get the best educational advantage from it, and to this end a State day is appointed while the work is in progress, at which time all interested in better highways are invited to be present.

The Farmers' institutes of Wisconsin have been discussing road improvement for the last ten years, and now extend to all interested an invitation to be present on State day, July 25.

WISCONSIN SINGERS TO MEET.

Fond du Lac Will Entertain Nord Wisconsin Saengerbezirks July 21, 22, and 23.

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 16.—The fourth sängerfest of the Nord Wisconsin Sängerbezirks will meet in Fond du Lac on July 21. The fest will last three days. Two indoor concerts will be given on Saturday, July 22, for which Professor William Borchert is drilling a chorus of 400 voices. Leading soloists of the State will be present and sing.

The first night of the meeting a public reception will be given the singers. G. Kuestermann of Green Bay will respond to Mayor Haskins' address of welcome. On Sunday, the 23d, a picnic will be held in a grove near the city, and excursion trains will be run from Milwaukee, Green Bay, Wausau, Marshfield, Watertown, and other points.

Professor Borchert is musical director of the fest. Officers of the association are: President, W. F. Weber; Vice President, Gustaf Burghardt; Secretary, Max Lang; Treasurer, G. Scherzinger. Fond du Lac citizens have raised $5,000 with which to entertain the visitors.

VOYAGE OF DOREE A FAILURE.

Captain William A. Andrews Taken from His Twelve-Foot Boat by British Steamer Holbein.

Liverpool, July 16.—The British steamer Holbein, Captain Sherlock, New York, July 1, for Manchester, which arrived here today, picked up Captain William A. Andrews, known as the "Lone Navigator," who left Atlantic City on June 18 in a little craft named the Doree, barely twelve feet in length, to attempt to cross the Atlantic. Captain Andrews was found exhausted on July 12, about 700 miles from the Irish coast. His boat was left adrift.

[Captain Andrews, when he left Atlantic City, took an easterly course and headed direct for the Azores Islands, where he expected to stay a few days to reprovision his larder. He hoped to make the voyage to England in sixty days. The British steamer Camperdown spoke him on June 20. Captain Andrews at that time was well and declined assistance.]

TRIES TO KILL HIS FAMILY.

Wealthy Indiana Manufacturer Makes Attempt to Redress an Alleged Business Wrong.

Marion, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—James B. Crosby, a wealthy manufacturer of this city, attempted to shoot his wife and family today. They separated last January.

Previous to the separation Crosby transferred to his wife stock in the Crosby paper mills and the Marion strawboard mills, which are owned by him. The strawboard trust was trying to crush him, and he did this to better resist it. He succeeded in defeating the trust, and then demanded the return of his stock, but his wife refused to surrender it.

He visited her home today, when she and her six children were at dinner, and demanded the stock. She refused, and he tried to shoot her. The cartridge failed to explode. Mrs. Crosby ran from the house, and a son, 18 years old, attacked the father, who attempted to shoot him. The son secured two revolvers, and pursued the father down the street. The latter was saved by a neighbor.

Crosby was arrested and placed under heavy peace bonds. A board to examine into his sanity will be appointed tomorrow.

ROY SUTTON FOLLOWS VICTIM.

Young Man Who Murdered Leona Elmore Near Mason City, Ill., Is Dead—Funerals Today.

Mason City, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Roy Sutton, the young man who murdered Leona Elmore near the cemetery at Mason City Friday night and then shot himself, died this morning, a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

Sutton was conscious up to a few hours before his death, but steadfastly refused to make any further statement concerning the murder of his sweetheart. To all questions asked him he maintained a strict silence except to say that he had agreed with the girl they should die together. He would not admit that there was a struggle between them when he shot her.

The funeral of Sutton will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock and the funeral of Miss Elmore will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Both will be buried in the cemetery near where the body of the girl was found.

JUMPS TO DEATH IN THE RIVER.

A. V. Boening of Pekin Quarrels with His Family and Then Kills Himself.

Pekin, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—A. V. Boening, for many years a resident of this city, a prominent German, committed suicide early this evening by jumping overboard from the packet-boat Bad Eagle, just north of Copperas Creek dam. Boening was District Deputy Grand Master of the Knights and Ladies of Honor of Illinois, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F.

Boening had trouble with his family this morning, and made threats of suicide. At 1 o'clock he left for Havana, and in view of his threats warning messages were telephoned ahead.

Boening got off the boat at the lock, and was forcibly put on board again. He then passed quietly through the engine-room and jumped into the river.

PAYS AMERICAN GOLD IN CUBA.

Disposes of Large Quantity of Silver Bought at Low Rate and Adopts New Basis.

Havana, July 16.—The Banco Espanol, the largest financial institution in Cuba, announced recently a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable in American gold. The Advisador Commercial, the leading finance journal, which professes to be shocked at this sudden change of policy on the part of the bank, says: "Its capital is Spanish. Why is not the dividend made payable in Spanish gold? Certainly the idea must be to please the Americans in order to gain future banking favors."

It is understood that for several weeks the bank has been getting rid of a large deposit of silver and has consequently made immense profits. The Santiago branch bought last autumn more than $1,000,000 at 50 cents.

Claim Intellectual Superiority.

El Diario de la Marina says: "If the human ideal is material interest then the United States possesses the highest form of civilization, but, thank God, the Spaniards and Cubans have been taught in a nobler school. The predominating influence in the United States is capital. Monopoly, coupled with the use of machinery, has only served in the United States to curb personal intellectual endeavor, to disappoint such ambitions and to make culture and knowledge hardly worth the candle.

"It is only necessary to glance through the columns of the American newspapers in order to find letters and interviews from returned officers which have gradually changed the entire American sentiment toward Cuba.

"While the Americans may be richer, stronger, more active, and more business-like than ourselves, they cannot claim to be cultured, not even to the degree of Spain's Cuban offspring."

Cubans Demand Offices.

A Cuban Major called at the palace yesterday to ask an interview with the Governor General, whom he said he would ask to give him an appointment in the custom-house. He was informed that he must make his application in the usual way, setting forth his qualifications and submitting a certificate of good moral character. The Cuban officer replied that he had earned the position by fighting for the revolution, and that if he did not get it he would take to the woods, as several others had done.

During the afternoon another applicant, a negro Lieutenant, insisted on seeing General Brooke in order to make a personal demand for $75. After an hour or so the man asked Lieutenant Castle for the loan of 10 cents.

Suspect Matanzas Civil Governor.

The pronunciamento recently issued in the City of Matanzas, signed "Betancourt," is now believed by many to have been the production of a civil Governor of Matanzas. Señor Betancourt has not positively denied the authorship, and it is notorious that he has expressed almost identical sentiments in Havana before American officers.

General Wilson, Military Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara department, will doubtless ask the Civil Governor for an explanation in case there is no denial from him.

Advocates Shooting Bandits.

The Commercial says: "The worst method of treating the banditti is the legal method, as it puts honest men at the mercy of robbers and frontier law. The best method is to capture them, let them try to escape, and then kill them. The reason why Mexico now has immunity from bandits is that she has followed this course."

FIGHT THOMAS DRIVER'S WILL.

Heirs of Racine (Wis.) Lumberman Displeased at Favoritism Shown to Two Sons.

Racine, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—The will of Thomas Driver, the sash, door, and blind manufacturer of this city, has been filed for probate here. The bequests are:

To John and St. Clair Driver, all the stock of the Thomas Driver and Sons' Manufacturing company, valued at $75,000; Mrs. Driver, the widow, the homestead and $2,000 life insurance and $500 a year so long as she lives. The remaining children received from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

Charles H. Driver, a son, is left $200. Charles H. Driver and the widow may contest the will.

ALLEGED ARREST OF MURDERER

Chicago Detective Said to Have Taken Michael Tobin to the Cairo Jail.

Cairo, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—It is reported that Michael Tobin, who killed Major Fitzpatrick of the National Cemetery at Mound City several weeks ago, is in the county jail here, having been captured in Mississippi by a Chicago detective, and brought here this afternoon on the Cotton Belt train. Owing to the fear of a lynching, the train was stopped several blocks above the depot, and the handcuffed prisoner was taken off, and conveyed to the county jail. It is claimed this was Tobin. Jailer Cauble refuses to confirm the report.

HELD FOR MANY ROBBERIES.

Supposedly Upright Leadville Man Is Arrested by the Officers.

Leadville, Colo., July 16.—[Special.]—Donald Cameron, for eighteen years a respected resident of Leadville, was arrested last evening on the charge of many robberies. He was found to have dangerous bullet wounds in the back. An attempt was made to hold up Conley's saloon, when Conley scared the men away and fired a shot at them in the darkness. Next morning blood and sufficient other evidence were found to place Cameron and his partner, Henry O'Donnell, under arrest. Cameron claims that he was shot in a fight. He owns property here and also in Salt Lake.

FOREIGNERS' PRISON IN JAPAN.

Home Department Has Decided to Make Special Arrangements Under New Treaty Terms.

Victoria, B. C., July 16.—Japanese advices say, with regard to the treatment of foreign criminals after the operation of new treaties, the Prison bureau of the Home department has decided to detain such criminals in different prisons from Japanese.

Cells are to be furnished with a wooden chair. Buttoned clothes and wooden-soled sandals will be provided.

The diet of prisoners is to consist of boiled rice, barley, and vegetables.

MR. AND MRS. DONOHUE HURT.

Recovering from Severe Bruises and Wounds Caused by the Upsetting of Their Carriage.

Dixon, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—John W. Donodne and wife of Chicago are recovering from severe injuries caused by the upsetting of a carriage. Mrs. Donohue suffered a broken arm and scalp and face wounds and Mr. Donohue severe bruises.

Austrian Consul Is Ignored.

Regardless of the wishes of the Austrian Consul, Alexander Nuber, the fifteen Austrian miners, who are charged with coming into the United States in violation of the alien labor law, were taken from the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday by an immigrant inspector, who is taking them to New York. From there they will be sent to Austria.

Shorak and Cash Missing.

Michael Shorak, a saloonkeeper, 8900 Green Bay avenue, is missing and so is $400 which was intrusted to him by the Pabst Brewing company. The money was given to Shorak on Friday so he could cash Illinois Steel company pay checks on Saturday. C. H. Todd, the company's agent, went to the saloon on Saturday afternoon and found neither Shorak nor the money. The South Chicago police were notified.

Insect Does Damage to Wheat.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 16.—Patrick Carney, a Clark County farmer, reports that a strange insect is doing damage to wheat. He had 110 acres entirely destroyed, while a few other farmers also suffered losses. The insect seems to sap the life from the plant, causing it to fall over and wilt.

MANY DROWN IN NORTH.

CHICAGO MEN AMONG THOSE WHO PERISH IN ALASKA.

Party of Seven Meet Death in Turnagain Arm and Another Party of Eleven Persons Supposed to Have Encountered Disaster—Vessels Come from the Gold Fields with Returning Prospectors and Treasure—Klondike Commissioner to Paris.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—[Special.]—Seven men were drowned in Turnagain Arm, the principal tributary of Cook Inlet, Alaska, on June 4. They were going up the Arm in three small rowboats when a great wave rolled in upon them, swamping all three of the canoes.

The Dead.

The known dead are:
MADISON, CHRIS, Chicago.
JOHNSON, A. B., Malone, N. Y.
PETERSON, LOUIS, Chicago.
HUDSON, —, Rockford, Ill.
PORTER, —, California.
UNKNOWN MAN.
UNKNOWN MAN.

News of the disaster came today on the sailing schooner General Siglen, which arrived direct from the Inlet. The officers report that none of the bodies had been found, though friends of the drowned made diligent search.

Peterson and Madison were half-brothers. These two and Johnson were mine partners of C. C. Smith of Ogden, Utah. Smith returned on the Siglen.

Charles R. Baker and E. C. Collins of Boston and eleven other Massachusetts men, who composed an expedition which sailed from Boston a year ago last February on the schooner Rube L. Richardson, going to Resurrection Bay, Alaska, by way of Cape Horn, arrived on the Siglen. They spent last winter on Cooper Creek, developing a mine which paid about $1 a day per man. This work was prosecuted until the crowd secured enough gold to keep them for the balance of the winter and purchase return tickets.

Captain Johnson says high water has greatly retarded work on the Cook Inlet mines, but that the output will probably be larger than ever before. Several hydraulic plants are in successful operation, and a number of creek claims worked by primitive placer methods are yielding well.

Other Deaths Reported.

[The Chicago directory gives the name of Peter Madison, a waiter living at 3487 Dearborn street. The name Chris Madison does not appear.]

Victoria, B. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The steamer Tees brings news of the death of a party of eleven prospectors by drowning near Windy Arm. Those known to have been lost are Mr. and Mrs. Mills of Vancouver, Mrs. Klunie and daughter, and a young man named Harry Howard.

Brings Miners and Treasure.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Seattle arrived today with 200 Klondike, Atlin, and Lynn Canal passengers. In the crowd came Klondike Timothy Crowley, the first boy baby born in the Klondike. Klondike was born in Dawson on Nov. 2, 1897. Before Mrs. Crowley's departure her husband shipped $150,000 worth of dust down the river to St. Michaels.

Colonel F. R. Miles comes on an important mission, involving the duties of a semi-official Klondike commissioner to the Paris exposition. Colonel Miles has strong letters from William Ogilvie, the Canadian government's Yukon commissioner, and many others.

J. P. Morin of Detroit, Mrs. Robert Stanley Hutchison of Chicago, N. and C. Mercier of Montreal, and Bates brothers of Chicago are credited with strikes in the Klondike of from $10,000 to $150,000 each. Morin and N. Mercier each shipped upwards of $100,000 down the Yukon.

RACE FOR SENATE IN IOWA.

Surprise in Store for Cummins People in Coming Forty-seventh District Convention.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—It is possible that there is a surprise in store for the Cummins people when the Republican convention in the Forty-seventh Senatorial District convenes again next Tuesday. When the convention adjourned last Saturday, after taking 1,878 ballots without choice, the adjournment was brought about by the supporters of Candidate Crim of Estherville and Candidate Clark of Algona, who, together, polled twenty-four votes, as against sixteen for Candidate Cory of Spencer.

COMPLAIN OF NAVY RATIONS.

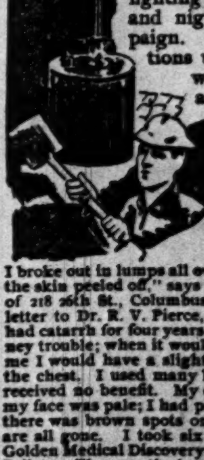
Sailors Formerly with the Iowa Have a Grievance to Lay Before Secretary Long.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—Twelve discharged sailors of the battleship Iowa, who have started for Brooklyn, N. Y., say they will lay before Secretary Long a complaint regarding the rations issued aboard the Iowa. They claim the food is inferior to that intended by the Navy department to be issued. It is stated that men have deserted on account of the rations.

Railroad Man Changes Jobs.

Beardstown, Ill., July 16.—W. G. Besler of this city, who has been superintendent of the St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad here for the last six years, has resigned his position and has accepted the superintendency of the Reading division of the Philadelphia railroad, with headquarters at Reading, Pa. He assumes charge of his new duties on July 24.

MIGHTY HARD WORK.



Some men have to do their work under all sorts of unusual and adverse circumstances that are just as trying upon their health and physical condition as if they were soldiers fighting and marching day and night in a hard campaign. When the conditions under which a man works are abnormal and unhealthy he needs to take special precautions to build himself up to withstand the extra strain.

"In 1894, I was working at night and I broke out in lumps all over and when these left the skin peeled off," says Mr. John A. Calloway, of 218 26th St., Columbus, Georgia, in a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I had catarrh for four years and also liver and kidney trouble; when it would commence troubling me I would have a slight aching a little below the chest. I used many kinds of medicine but received no benefit. My eyes were sunken and my face was pale; I had pimples on my face and there was brown spots on my face. Now these are all gone. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. They are the best medicines I ever used in my life, and I do believe that I am entirely well. I have a good appetite but before I commenced treatment I had no appetite at all. Now I am like a child—ready to eat at any time of day or night. Last year I weighed one hundred and thirty-four pounds and now I weigh one hundred and forty-five. Please accept my thanks. I am so glad I found the right kind of medicine."

"Golden Medical Discovery" is free from alcohol; it is pure *medicine* and nothing else. Unlike the so-called "tonics" and "extracts" which tend to create an appetite for stimulants, the "Discovery" creates only a healthy natural *temperance* appetite for good food which nourishes and strengthens. The medicine dealer who says he has something "just as good" knows that he falsifies. If he urges an inferior substitute it is to gain a few pennies greater profit. No matter how discouraged you may be, write to Dr. Pierce for advice which he will send you free and which if followed, is bound to do you good

MEET BROOKLYN TODAY.

COWBOYS WILL FINISH THE SERIES WITH THE LEADERS.

Chicago Now Seems to Have the Best Pitching Staff in the League—Taylor Is a Steady Twirler, but the Rest of the Nine Have Contributed to His Defeat by Failing to Accord Him Proper Support—Garvin Looks Like a Winner.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	52	24	.684	Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Philadelphia	46	27	.630	Pittsburg	35	39	.473
Boston	47	28	.627	New York	33	42	.440
Chicago	43	29	.597	Louisville	30	44	.405
Baltimore	42	30	.583	Washington	25	51	.329
St. Louis	44	32	.579	Cleveland	12	62	.162

Yesterday's Game.

St. Louis, 10; New York, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Washington.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Baltimore.
Pittsburg at Boston.

CHICAGOS BACK SATURDAY.

Cowboys Finish Their Eastern Trip Thursday and Open with Baltimore on the West Side Grounds.

Chicago's baseball team plays in Brooklyn again today, then goes to New York for games tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday. It starts home after that and plays Baltimore here on Saturday.

The team made a fine record in Boston, and had it been fortunate enough to get a pair in Brooklyn there would have been scarcely any limit to the enthusiasm with which the players would have been greeted on their return. The defeat in Boston, although even then good fielding in one inning would have changed the result, was easily forgiven by the local fans, but the showing made in Brooklyn has been most disappointing because defeat was encountered despite the splendid work of the pitchers in both contests.

The fact is gradually dawning on local patrons of baseball in Chicago that Chicago has unquestionably the best pitching staff in the league. Griffith and Callahan are well known and the steady excellence of Taylor all season, in the face of disheartening support, has been one of the features of the league. For some reason Burns' men appear to go into a panic the instant they see Taylor on the pitcher's slab.

It has been weeks since he merited defeat on the weakness of his own pitching, and yet he has lost nearly all of his games. It is clear that any one who can hold up as well as he has in the face of bad support is made of the right kind of stuff, and if Burns' men ever rally behind him he will become one of the surest winners in the league. Poor support, if continued, will weaken almost any pitcher, as the natural effect of it, of course, is to encourage batters and give them more confidence.

Garvin's trial has been too brief to admit of well-defined judgment regarding his capabilities, but he certainly has made a most excellent start. His weakness seems to be in the fielding of his position, and there is no other place on the nine where weak fielding counts for so little; and, for that matter, no other weakness that a pitcher can remedy so easily by practice. Were it wildness that handicapped him the fault would be much more serious. A pitcher's fielding errors do not bother the men behind him much, their solicitude being mainly that he is reasonably effective in deceiving the batsmen.

Of the new man Tim Murnane, the old first baseman, says in the Boston Globe:

"The Chicago management presented their new pitcher, Garvin, a purchase from the Atlantic league, and he had the Boston men guessing in fine style. He is a tall man, with a natural style, fine curves, shoots, and command, and will prove a find for Burns' boys. For six innings the home team looked like weaklings in his hands, but braced up and hit the ball in fair shape in the seventh and eighth."

Garvin, by the way, is a find of Ted Sullivan's. The veteran manager had a team down in Texas a few seasons ago and saw Garvin pitch for a visiting team. He at once opened negotiations with the youngster and recommended him to the Philadelphia club. Sullivan says Garvin is a fine, intelligent fellow, coming from a family of rangers which has been prominent in Texas for two generations. Garvin, according to Sullivan, is well fixed in the world's goods.

Brooklyn seems to have struck its gait again and Hanlon's men now look like winners in the league race, although it is a long time yet to the end. Boston is handicapped seriously in the matter of pitchers.

Tom Loftus will arrive this week and there will probably be interesting developments regarding the new league.

St. Louis, 10; New York, 2.

New York, July 16.—The St. Louis team defeated the Giants at Weehawken, N. J., this afternoon, the Westerners outplaying the Giants at every point of the game. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Burkett, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Davis, ss	1	1	5	3	0	Heidrick, cf	2	3	2	0	1
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	0	3	Wallace, ss	1	2	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	Cross, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Blake, rf	0	1	5	0	0
Grady, 3b	0	2	1	5	1	O'Connor, 1b	1	3	10	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	1	Criger, c	1	0	3	1	0
Coakley, p	0	0	0	3	0	McBride, p	0	0	0	1	0
Gettig, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	7	27	17	5	Totals	10	11	27	10	1

New York ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ....0 0 1 3 1 0 1 0 4—10

First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 5; off McBride, 4. Struck out—By Coakley, 1; by McBride, 4; by Gettig, 1. Three-base hits—Heidrick, Wallace. Two-base hits—Davis, Doyle, Gleason, Grady. Stolen bases—Gettig, Burkett [2], Heidrick, Cross. Double play—Childs-Wallace-O'Connor. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Davis. Wild pitch—Coakley. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Time—2:15. Attendance—2,800.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee and Indianapolis Play an Eleven-Inning Tie—St. Paul Defeats Columbus in Twelve Innings.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	42	30	.583	St. Paul	35	37	.486
Indianapolis	38	30	.565	Kansas City	33	38	.464
Columbus	36	34	.514	Milwaukee	33	38	.464
Detroit	36	35	.507	Buffalo	30	42	.416

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—The Brewers and the Hoosiers played one of the most exciting games seen here this season, which ended in a tie. The Brewers played a great uphill game, considering the big lead the visitors secured in the early part of the game. Chech and Hart were wild in the third and fifth innings, and had to give way to Reidy, who held the Hoosiers down to three hits and one run in the six innings in which he officiated. The Brewers fell on Damman in the seventh, and secured five tallies, which gave them a lead of one run. The visitors tied the score in the ninth, a double and a single doing the business. The game was called at the end of the eleventh inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. Score:

Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hogr'r, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Waldron, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hartzell, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Barnes, 2b	2	1	6	4	0
Motz, 1b	2	1	14	1	0	Nicol, cf	2	1	1	0	0
McFar'd, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Weaver, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Allen, ss	0	0	3	3	2	Gray, 3b	2	1	2	3	0
Stewart, 2b	1	2	4	5	0	Schoch, ss	1	0	1	3	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Stafford, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Kahoe, c	1	2	4	1	0	Speer, c	0	2	11	1	1
Damman, p	1	2	1	2	0	Chech, p	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	0	1	0	Hart, p	0	0	1	0	0
						Reidy, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	9	11	33	14	3	Totals	9	9	33	13	1

Milwaukee ....0 0 2 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0—9
Indianapolis .....0 0 4 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—9

Two-base hit—McFarland. Three-base hit—Barnes. Double plays—Schoch-Barnes-Stafford, Speer-Barnes, Allen-Stewart-Motz, Stewart-Motz. Time—2:15. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—6,000.

Buffalo, 7; Minneapolis, 2.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—The Bison outfield was impenetrable today, and when the Millers did hit Hastings the drives were spoiled. Parker was easy, and the visitors made every hit count. The score:

Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Knoll, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Nance, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Garry, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Wilmot, rf	2	1	1	0	0	White, lf	0	1	6	0	0
Carey, 3b	0	2	2	0	0	Dillon, 1b	0	0	5	4	0
Werden, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Hall, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Smith, ss	0	2	2	3	0	Hallman, 2b	2	2	2	1	0
Abbaticc'o, 2b	0	1	3	3	2	Grem'er, 3b	2	0	3	0	1
Fisher, c	0	0	7	2	0	Diggins, c	0	2	6	0	0
Parker, p	0	0	0	7	0	Hastings, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Dixon	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	8	27	16	2	Totals	7	12	27	8	3

*Batted for Parker in the ninth.

Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2
Buffalo ....0 0 2 2 0 1 0 1 1—7

Two-base hits—Knoll, Hallman. Time of game—2:00. Attendance—2,000. Umpire—Cantillion.

St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 4.

St. Paul, Minn., July 16.—St. Paul defeated Columbus today in an exciting twelve-inning contest. A heavy fifteen-minute rain at the end of the fourth inning put the field in bad condition for fielding and baserunning. Two games were to have been played, but owing to the length of the first game the second was put over to tomorrow. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Preston, cf	1	1	1	0	2	Pick'ng, cf	1	2	5	0	1
Burke, rf	1	0	4	0	0	Genins, 3b	1	1	3	3	0
Lally, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Craw'd, lf	1	2	3	0	1
Glen'in, 2b	1	1	5	4	0	Frank, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	2	11	0	2
Shug't, 3b	0	1	1	4	3	Bierb'r, 2b	0	1	2	7	2
Ball, ss	0	1	4	8	1	Eustace, ss	0	1	7	3	1
Spies, c	0	2	6	1	0	McAuley, c	0	1	2	0	0
Katoll, p	0	1	1	0	0	Jones, p	0	0	0	1	1
*Geir	0	0	0	0	0						
Denzer, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	5	9	36	18	6	Totals	4	10	†35	16	10

*Batted for Katoll in the ninth.
†Two out when winning run scored.

St. Paul ....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5
Columbus ....3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Time—2:25. Umpire—Haskell. Attendance—3,500.

Kansas City and Detroit Split Even.

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—Kansas City and Detroit each took a game of the double header today. In the first game Pardee and Egan were knocked out of the box, and Stricklett was batted freely. Cronin's work for the visitors was nothing to be proud of, but was good enough to win the game under the circumstances. It was agreed to call the second game at 5:30 o'clock, and both teams appeared to be anxious for that time to arrive before five innings had been played. Thomas was not in good form, while Gear did excellent work. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	0	1	2	8	0	Barrett, cf	1	1	7	0	0
Gettman, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Elberf'd, ss	3	3	3	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	6	2	0	Dungan, rf	3	1	2	0	0
Rothfuss, lf	2	2	2	0	1	Dillard, 3b	2	4	1	1	1
Miller, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Slater, 1b	3	2	10	0	0
Raymer, 2b	1	3	4	0	1	Ryan, 2b	2	4	2	3	0
Reilly, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Stallings, lf	2	3	0	0	0
Wilson, c	1	1	2	1	0	Shaw, c	1	4	2	1	0
Pardee, p	0	0	0	1	0	Cronin, p	1	1	0	1	0
Strickl't, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Gear	0	1	0	0	0						
Egan, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	10	24	13	2	Totals	18	23	27	7	1

*Batted for Pardee.

Kansas City ....0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—5
Detroit ....5 0 1 5 0 1 0 6 *—18

Two-base hits—Gear, Elberfeld, Ryan [2], Shaw [2], Dillard, Stallings. Time—2:30. Umpire—Brennan. Attendance—5,000.

SECOND GAME.

K. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Bar't, cf-ss	0	0	0	0	1
Gettman, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	4	1	0	Dungan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Rothfuss, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Dillard, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Miller, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Slater, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Raymer, 2b	0	2	4	2	0	Ryan, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Reilly, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Stallings, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	4	1	0	Shaw, c	0	1	3	0	0
Gear, p	0	2	0	1	0	Thomas, p	0	0	1	2	1
						Friske, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	5	7	15	7	0	Totals	1	3	13*	6	3

*One man out when game called.

Kansas City ....0 1 0 1 3—5
Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0—1

Double play—Hulen-Raymer-Ganzel. Time—1:00. Umpire—Brennan.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	49	23	.680	Youngst'n	33	40	.452
Mansfield	41	29	.585	Wheeling	28	36	.438
Fort Wayne	43	32	.573	G. Rapids	33	45	.423
Newcastle	37	31	.544	Dayton	31	45	.413

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

First game:
Grand Rapids ....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0—5 9 1
Mansfield ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Batteries—Wolf and Beville, Irwin and Belt.

Second game:
Grand Rapids ...5 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—8 7 4
Mansfield ....1 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 2—9 11 2
Batteries—Campbell, Harper, and Beville; Hackett, Belt, and Law.

AT DAYTON.

First game:
Dayton ....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 3—9 10 0
Wheeling ....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 9 4
Batteries—Gilpatrick and Donahue, Poole and Cote.

Second game:
Dayton ....0 2 6 0 2 0 2 2 0—14 26 2
Wheeling ....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 1—7 11 2
Batteries—Watkins and Donahue, Parvin and Cote.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo ....1 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 0—7 11 0
Newcastle ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—6 7 1
Batteries—Wiltse, Ferguson, and Arthur; Wadsworth and Graffius.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne ....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—4 7 1
Youngstown ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3
Batteries—Guese and Borgen, Carney and Lattimer.

South Bend, 7; Toledo, 1.

South Bend, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—Rapp pitched a fine game today, and had it not been for Madden's error in the ninth he would have shut out the visitors. Score:

Greens ....0 0 0 0 4 2 1 0 0—7 8 2
Toledo ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 6

Danville, 7; Terre Haute, 6.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

Danville ....0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—7 13 3
Terre Haute ......0 0 1 0 1 2 2 0 0—6 12 4
Batteries—Beal and Montgomery, Warrender and Kellner.

Mattoon, 8; Crawfordsville, 2.

AT MATTOON.

Mattoon ....0 0 3 1 2 0 0 2 *—8 16 4
Crawfordsville ...0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 4
Batteries—Young and McGuire; Motz and Morris.

Jennings Has a Bad Arm.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The negotiations for the Wagner-Jennings trade between Manager Hanlon and the Louisville club officials were given a black eye today when Secretary Pulliam received the following telegram from Hughey Jennings: "Do not consent to deal. Am in no shape, and may not play again this season. Bad arm."

Miscellaneous Games.

At Ottawa, Ill.—Ottawa, 9; Illinois Centrals, 1.
At Richmond, Ind.—Richmond, 1; Decatur, Ind., 0.

COLUMBIA GIANTS WIN A GAME.

Marquettes Defeated in the First Contest of a Series of Three—Johnson's Good Batting.

The Columbia Giants defeated the Marquettes in the first game of their series of three games at the former's grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The features of the game were Johnson's batting, one double, three singles, and a home run out of five times at bat being his record. The score:

Giants.	R	B	P	A	E	Marquettes.	R	B	P	A	E
Grant, 2b	1	2	8	1	0	Haskett, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Pat'rson, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Ebert, ss	0	1	5	3	1
Johnson, ss	2	5	0	4	0	St'man, 3b	0	0	2	0	2
Buckner, p	0	0	0	3	0	Clark, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Burns, c	0	0	6	2	0	Snall, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Barton, cf	0	3	1	0	0	Minton, 1b	0	1	6	1	0
Binga, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Lagger, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Ward, c	1	1	4	1	0
J'son Jr., 1b	1	2	10	0	0	Munch, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	13	26	11	0	Totals	2	5	24	10	3

Ward bunted out on third strike.

Giants ....1 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 *—5
Marquettes ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two base hits—Johnson, Johnson Jr. Home run—Johnson. Double play—Snall-Ebert-Minton. Base on balls—Off Buckner, 9; off Munch, 3. Struck out—By Buckner, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Pitts.

Heaphys, 7; Morris Reds, 5.

The Morris Reds were defeated for the first time this year on their home grounds by the Heaphys. Score:

Heaphys.	R	B	P	A	E	Mor. Reds.	R	B	P	A	E
Hayes, 3b	1	0	3	3	2	C.Pease, ss	0	0	1	0	3
Powers, ss	0	2	2	2	0	W.Pease, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Fear, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Erickson, c	2	0	8	3	0
Donahue, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Hines, lf	1	1	1	0	0
J.Hughes, c	1	0	9	3	0	C.Flynn, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Long, lf	2	0	3	0	0	Bahler, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Kelly, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	Mergan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Snelle, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	Hoag, p	0	0	0	0	0
T.Hughes, p	1	1	0	3	0	H.Flynn, 2b	0	1	1	1	2
Totals	7	8	27	13	2	Totals	5	6	27	7	5

Heaphys ....1 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—7
Morris Reds ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0—5

Spaldings, 7; Joliet, 4.

The Spaldings defeated the Joliets at Joliet yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. Score:

Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E	Joliet.	R	B	P	A	E
Stiner, lf	1	0	2	0	0	E.Len'n, 2b	1	0	2	3	1
O'Con'r, 2b	1	1	3	4	0	P.Len'n, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Gibbon, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Hend'ks, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Brain, rf	2	0	0	0	0	Schr'd'r, 3b	0	0	2	2	2
Pickett, 1st	0	1	13	0	0	Don'van, c	0	0	4	2	0
Adams, c	0	1	5	0	0	Lewis, rf	1	1	1	0	0
H'f'm'n, ss	1	0	4	1	0	Nulton, ss	0	0	4	3	0
Samuels, 3b	1	2	1	3	1	Leitman, p	1	1	2	0	0
Roach, p	1	2	0	3	0	A.Len'n, 1b	1	0	6	1	1
Totals	7	10	27	14	2	Totals	4	5	24	11	4

Spaldings ....3 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 *—7
Joliet ....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4

Lakes, 4; Cranes, 3.

The Lakes defeated the Cranes at Lakes' Park by a score of 4 to 3. The batteries were: Pickley and Murphy, McMahon and Waldt. The score:

Lakes.	R	B	P	A	E	Cranes.	R	B	P	A	E
Lieb	1	2	2	0	0	Burns	1	0	2	0	1
McCarthy	1	2	1	2	0	Long	0	1	3	4	0
Mahoney	1	2	3	5	0	O'Connell	2	2	3	3	0
Fisk	0	0	2	0	0	Agnew	0	0	3	0	0
Murphy	1	1	10	0	1	McMahon	0	1	12	2	1
Jones	0	1	8	0	0	Maloney	0	0	0	0	0
Ashton	0	2	1	0	0	Minnehan	0	0	11	0	0
Elnwater	0	2	2	1	2	Twohey	0	0	0	0	0
Pickley	0	0	0	3	0	O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0
						Waldt	0	1	1	3	1
Total	4	12	29	12	3	Totals	3	5	32	3	1

Lakes ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
Cranes ....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Whiting Grays, 10; Elgin, 6.

The Whiting Grays defeated the Elgin team yesterday at Hand's Park. Score:

Grays.	R	B	P	A	E	Elgins.	R	B	P	A	E
Gorman, ss	0	2	2	2	4	Alberts, ss	1	2	4	1	0
Paurot, lf	0	1	5	0	0	Landers, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Breen, c	2	2	6	1	0	Quinn, 3b	0	1	4	5	0
Possell, 3b	4	2	1	2	0	Sull'n, 1b	1	0	8	0	0
O'R'rke, 2b	1	3	2	2	0	Brenner, 2b	1	1	2	3	1
Duffy, 1b	2	1	10	0	0	Pepple, p	0	0	0	1	1
Pedroes, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Rich's, c	1	1	7	1	0
Kagey, p	0	0	0	4	0	McCar'y, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Griffith, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Todd, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Condon, lf	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	10	10	27	10	8	Totals	6	8	27	14	2

Whiting Grays ....0 3 3 0 0 0 2 0 2—10
Elgin ....0 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 0—6

GRAND CIRCUIT OPENING.

BIG HARNESS RACES BEGIN THIS WEEK AT DETROIT.

Unusually Good Field Is Named to Start in the Rich Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake—Nineteen Trotters Are Eligible, Some of Them from the East and Others from the Far West—Speedy Pacers Are Also Engaged in the Commerce Stakes.

About a half-million dollars is to be raced for by the harness horses at the nine meetings that make up the grand circuit, which opens this week. The great blue ribbon meeting at Detroit that opens today bids fair to be one of the best ever held in that city, as more good horses are now on the ground ready to compete for the rich purses than was ever known in the history of the club.

The race that attracts the most attention, however, is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for a purse of $10,000, for horses that were eligible to the 2:24 class, trotting, at the time entries closed early last spring.

Two thousand dollars of the main stake is a consolation purse for horses that win no part of the main stake, and as the race is given on the subscription plan, with a guarantee of the original amount, it is often worth more to the winner than the guaranteed amount.

There were twenty-three original nominations and when horses were to be named some two weeks ago, nineteen of the crack trotters of the country were kept eligible. Quite a number of them have already taken part in races this year, while others have fast authenticated trials. From the class of the field that is named to start it is sure to be a great betting race, as everything points to one of the best contests in the history of this classic event.

Best Three in Five.

From the table below it will be seen that this race was inaugurated in 1889. It has always been raced on the three in five system and will be this year. Here is the history of the stake:

Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000, 2:24 class, trotting, three in five:

Year.	Value of stake.	Winner.	Driver.	2d. horse.	Time.
1889	$10,000	Hendryx	H. A. Hills	Amy Lee	2:18¾
1890	10,000	Walter E.	Bob Stewart	Suisun	2:18¼
1891	10,000	Temple Bar	George Spear	Prodigal	2:18¾
1892	10,000	Nightingale	M. Pickett	George	2:17¼
1893	10,000	Siva	John Goldsmith	Miss Lida	2:17¾
1894	10,000	J. M. D.	Frank Barnes	Claymore	2:15¾
1895	$10,000	The Corporal	J. C. Chandler	Don L.	2:13¾
1896	$11,720	Emma Offutt	Ed. F. Geers	Red Star	2:12½
1897	$11,800	Rilma	Jos Rea	Oratorio	2:11¾
1898	$10,000	Directum Kelly	W. O. Foote / John Kelly	Belle J.	2:11¼

Kingmond, 2:12¼, owned by Maplewood Farm, Portsmouth, N. H., will probably be first choice in the auction betting, on account of his recent victories at Boston and Hartford, having defeated a good field at the latter place in the final heat in 2:12½. About the next best horse that has shown up in an actual contest is the New-Yorker, Baron March, 2:15¾, owned by East View Farm. This great 4-year-old last week trotted in 2:11¾ in a race at the Saginaw meeting, although he did not win a heat. Royal Baron, named by Nick Hubinger, has an authenticated trial of 2:12½ and will, without doubt, be heavily backed by the Eastern plunger. Joe Hubinger also has a nomination in Albert Powell, but Driver Foote claims the gelding is not up to a race and the best he can hope for it is to win a part of the consolation purse. Powell trotted a mile last fall at Lexington in 2:14 and recently showed a half in 1:06, with a quarter in 32½ seconds.

Village Farm's Entry.

The Queen, the Village Farm entry, is likely to be troublesome, as "Papa" Geers drove the mare a comfortable mile in 2:14¼ before leaving Louisville. Granite, the big, homely Western gelding owned and driven by H. W. Brown of Salt Lake City, will without doubt be backed to win by Westerners, as there is a quiet tip out that the gelding has been working miles from 2:14 to 2:12, and if this be true he certainly will be a strong factor.

Another Western horse that is looked forward to to give a good account of himself is Success, 2:14¼, owned by the Dubois Bros. of Denver, Colo. The son of Superior, 2:17¼, beat a good field some three weeks since at the Denver meeting and scored his present record.

Dainty Daffo, a daughter of Willow, 2:19¼, owned by W. E. Spier of New York City, trotted a trial mile in 2:13¼ last fall at Lexington as a 3-year-old, and reports come that the handsome mare is working nicely for Trainer Baldwin. Another mare that will attract attention is Billy Andrews' Lady Wellington, who won a good race at Windsor, taking a record of 2:15¾ with quite a reserve of speed, and during the last week put another winning bracket to her credit at the Highland Park meeting, at the same time reducing her record a quarter of a second.

Dan Wilkes and Chain Shot also started last week at the Highland Park meeting, the former winning the race with a record of 2:16½, and the latter a heat winner in 2:18½, as well as a contending horse in faster time.

Andy Welch, the bookmaker, named his recent purchase Michael Strogoff, and it is safe betting that the bay gelding has a cinch on part of the money. Bertha Lee, Escobar Hillwood, Onward Jr., Ralph Phallas, Starmont, and Willask have all shown speed enough for their owners to name them, and it is not unlikely the winner may be in this lot. In fact, it is an open race, and the prospects are that it will make one of the best contests in the history of the event.

The majority of the horses are royally bred and have stood the severe test of a fitting.

Pacers in the Commerce Stake.

Another race that is given on the same plan of the M. and M. is the Chamber of Commerce Stake for pacers for a purse of $5,000.

Fifteen candidates are eligible. Coney, the black whirlwind in Tom Keating's string, will be backed heavily, as, during the week, the son of McKinney, 2:11½, and Kaiser worked a trial mile in 2:07¼, with plenty of speed up his sleeve. It is not a question of speed with Coney, but his manners have been bad indeed—so bad that Driver McHenry has been forced to put the hobbles on the pacer in order to control him.

The Eastern pacer, Fire Gilt, has also improved in manner decidedly this season over that of a year ago, and won a creditable race at Hartford a fortnight since and scored a record of 2:11¼.

Bob Fitzsimmons is likely to be troublesome, as he is in John Hussey's string, and Hussey seldom starts one that is not about the right material. Annie Thornton and Maud Emperor, candidates from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, have both started in races and proved beyond a doubt they would be factors in the race. Maud Emperor won a good race at Windsor and made a record of 2:11½. Carmelita, driven by Billy Maloney of Joliet, Ill., is reported to be able to put in miles better than 2:10 and will carry a strong following. Each day during the meeting there will be a race that will bring together the cracks. On Wednesday the 2:08 class, trotting, will have as starters John Nolan, 2:08; The Abbott, 2:08; Monterey, 2:09¼; Kentucky Union, 2:07¾; Eagle Flannagan, 2:07¼; and Ellorse, 2:09¾. All of these are in grand form and they will make a race worth going hundreds of miles to see.

The 2:10 class, trotting, on Saturday will bring equally as famous a field of horses together as the 2:08 class. Fourteen horses are eligible, among the lot being such good ones as Young Britton, 2:09¼; Pilatus, 2:09¼; Gayton, 2:10¼; Dione, 2:09¼; and others.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

The announcement by President Ban B. Johnson of the Western league on Friday that the Western league would furnish the strength for a rival organization of the National league next year was the sensation of last week in sport. Although rumors of a new league have been in circulation for a year and a half, it was the first time any statement as to who would have a part in the organization has been made. Eight cities will compose the circuit—Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit in the West, and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg in the East. Tom Loftus will manage the Chicago team, which will be located on the South Side.

Frank De Haas Robison, John T. Brush, and M. Stanley Robison, representing respectively the St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland clubs, were in Chicago in conference with President Hart last week, but nothing was given out by them.

The Yale-Harvard athletic team which is to compete with the Oxford-Cambridge athletes arrived in England last Wednesday and has taken some practice at the Queen's club, where the games are to be held.

The Western championship tennis tournament was in progress all last week at the Kenwood Country club. The semi-finals in singles and finals in doubles are to be decided today.

Genesee won the second of the trial yacht races to choose a challenger for the Canada cup last Monday.

John R. Gentry paced a mile in 2:02¾ at Detroit on Tuesday.

George Dixon on Tuesday night obtained a decision over Tommy White in a twenty-round bout in Denver. He came on to Chicago and defeated Eddie Santry on Friday night in six rounds.

The great event of this week will be the meeting of the Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge athletes at the Queen's club, London, next Saturday. The Americans are in prime condition and are picked by many of the English critics to win the match.

In the turf world, the big Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving club will take attention away from the runners. This meeting is one of the big events in Western turf, and marks the beginning of the harness racing season in the West.

Columbia and Defender will have another race on Friday.

The Canadian cricket team will begin its annual engagements with local teams this week.

Next Saturday the Chicago Yacht club will start on a cruise to Charlevoix, Mich. Another trial race between Genesee and Briar will probably be held during the week.

RUTTER'S CASE MAY BE SERIOUS

Jockey Who Had Two Mounts Left at the Post in One Day Under the Ban of the Judges.

Hawthorne's luck in the matter of weather has changed a little. A heavy track is assured for today. With the exception of the Fourth of July, Harlem had all the bad weather until Saturday. The sport last week at the Cicero track was not up to the standard of the first two weeks' meeting, but the attendance was large and a big ring did a good business for a Western track. Some of the good horses which were here during the former meeting have left, and arrivals since that time have hardly been of quality that compensated for their loss. If the horses of W. H. May & Son, John Rodegap, W. M. Rogers, and Barney Schreiber come, as announced, the fields will be considerably improved.

Last week's sport was characterized by evenly matched fields and good contests without sensational features. The only track record broken was the five and a half furlong mark, lowered by Unsightly on Friday from 1:08¼ to 1:08 flat. The best time performance of the week, however, was Benneville's seven furlongs in 1:26¼ on Monday with 113 pounds up. Horace and Semper Eadem both ran the mile in 1:40½.

It is possible Jockey Rutter may find himself in a serious predicament as the result of being left at the post with the two favorites, Meddler and Uhlers, on Wednesday. The fact Rutter had the mount on both animals is what makes it look bad for the boy, although it did not occur to many until after there was time for reflection. On account of the new practice, by which the judges are supposed to take no official cognizance of the betting, the life of the bookmaker who wants to tamper with the jockeys is made comparatively easy, but it stands to reason the rule will not be carried to the extent of letting men in the ring perpetrate fraud without punishment if the evidence can be found. Brigade's defeat on Friday was another ugly feature of the week's sport, and has caused comment unfavorable to Chicago racing in other cities.

Today's card at Hawthorne is almost good enough for a Saturday attraction, and as most of those engaged are fairly good mudders it is not likely the program will be much marred by scratches. It is said both Harlem and Hawthorne are planning to announce stakes for the fall meetings.

According to the American Turf Congress Record 596 trainers have licenses and 311 jockeys, not counting the apprentices, of whom there is a large number. As a trainer's license is $25, the sum paid in by the trainers aggregates $14,900.

Entries at Hawthorne.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, allowances—Indian, 110 pounds; Prestome, 105; Sea Rover, 105; Phallas, 105; Barrack, 105; Decoy, 105; Dick Furber, 105; Hood's Brigade, 105; Strathbroeck, 105; Caviar, 105; Russell R., 105; Lovable, 102; Lady Elite, 102; Reseda, 102; Etta, 102.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Galileo, 107 pounds; Tappen, 103; Mascagni, 101; La Princessa, 101; Ruskin, 101; Lost Time, 100; Whirmantiline, 99; Jerid, 98; Bright Night, 98; Barabbas, 95; Little Jack Horner, 94; Plunkett, 92; Pigit, 90; Land Lily, 90; Nettle, 90; Nora C., 90.

Third race, 1¼ miles, allowances—Maceo, 107 pounds; Prince Blazes, 107; Branch, 102; Brigade, 97; Boney Boy, 89.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Albertvale, 116 pounds; Samovar, 115; Elkin, 113; Del Paso II., 111; Gun Metal, 107; Elner, 107; Possum, 107; Pan Charm, 105; Overella, 104; Briggs, 104; Vice Regal, 104; Elidad, 102; Mr. Easton, 102; Ramona, 102; Hardly, 102.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Newsgatherer, 111 pounds; Molo, 109; Canova, 109; Sim W., 106; Montgomery, 105; Murat, 104; Mocorito, 104; Moch, 104; Harry Thoburn, 103; Red Gidd, 101; Marzella, 99; Charlo, 95; Cuirassier, 95; Hanan, 92; Racivan, 92.

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, allowances—Lime Water, 114 pounds; Teutons, 114; Pat Garrett, 111; Uhler, 111; Malaise, 109; Fatherland, 106; Hanjose, 106; Shotbelt, 108; Jim McClevy, 108; Glenrace, 103; Martha Fox, 101.

Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Montanic, 126 pounds; Maribert, 123; Vulcan, 122; Big Gun, 117; Goldone, 116; Avenstore, 112; Peaceful, 111; Frelinghuysen, 110; Frank Webb, 106.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Her Ladyship, Smoke, Flower of Gold, Cheesestraw, Be-Be S, Elise S., Skip, Jugglery, Iloilo, Pompadura, Diffidence, The Laurel, Mimicry, Lady Uncas, Oread, Leon d'Or, Indian Fairy, Swift Water, Eileen Daly, Lindemere, The Amazon, Calea, 105 pounds.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Impartial, Asthore, Morose, 105 pounds; Cavalleria, Disturber, Emigre, Kilarma, Sunny Stream, 102; Veracious, Lioness, Halo, Exit, Ineennamara, Whim, Ann Belle, Lady Harriet, 100; Sagasta, Al Reeves, Touraine, Waterhouse, 97; Klondike Queen, Saccharine, Our Annie, Rose O'Lee, 95.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Merry Prince, 126 pounds; Glorian, 124; Maxine, 123; Lackland, 114; Formero, 113.

Fifth race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Momentum, 125 pounds; Bob White, Blarneystone, Imperator, 125; Florenso, 129; Utopia Larva, 122; Gala Day, Judge Tarvin, Athy, Princess Bonnie 120; Tabouret, 117; Emigre, 115; Mail Bag, 115; Winepress, 113; Bettie Grey, 112; Peace, 108.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Handsel, 108 pounds; Marshall, Estaca, The Dauphin, 106; Greatland, Charentus, 104; Marati, Rossifer, Toddie Ladie, Barataria, 103; Rare Perfume, 98; Hard Knot, 97; Bona Dea, 96; Pell Mell II., Sky Skraper, 95; Ed Tipton, Handcuff, 94; Tyrshena, 89.

CANADA CRICKET TEAM HERE.

First Match Will Be Played with the Chicago Club's Eleven Today—Wicket in Bad Condition.

This morning on the grounds of the Chicago Cricket club at Parkside the Canadian cricket team will play the first match of their trip, meeting an eleven from the Chicago Cricket club. The visitors arrived yesterday morning, and have a strong eleven, composed as follows:

Dyce Saunders (Captain), J. H. Forrester, J. M. Laing, W. J. Fleury, J. L. Counsell, W. E. McMurtry, M. C. Cameron, H. J. Martin, F. W. Sterling, J. L. Somerville, and M. Crooks.

The brothers Glassco of the Hamilton Cricket club were unable to make the trip. Forrester of the Toronto-Rosedale club, who will fill the vacant place, is one of the best batsmen in Toronto, and has done good work against the Chicago teams that have visited the Ontario town.

The Chicago Cricket club team will be:

H. H. Vaughan, E. R. Wilmot (Captain), C. P. Ogden, J. Lewis, J. F. Webster, E. M. Darling, J. E. Randall, W. H. Coen, S. Dickson, A. J. Ballen, and F. S. Beddow.

The heavy rain of yesterday and Saturday is likely to make the wicket soft, but the ground dries quickly, and a little fine weather will put it in good shape. Play will begin at 11 o'clock. The umpires will be A. L. Holman and W. P. Griswold.

Baseball Notes.

Pittsburg, it is said, refused Manager Hanlon's offer of $5,000 for the release of Third Baseman Williams.

"Dahlen will work his legs off for Hanlon," said one of the Brooklyn men with the team. "That's the kind of a hold he's got on the men. I tell you a manager's a whole lot to a ball team besides buying players and the railroad tickets and paying the hotel bills."

One thing was plain. Chicago's infield is rattled easily, and will go in the air under a fire. This will upset Chicago's calculations when not hitting. In this city most any old thing can hit the Boston pitchers at present, and a good, lively brace is essential at once if Boston wishes to remain in the fight.—Boston Globe.

Judged from a spectator's standpoint, Arlie Latham was as sedate as a Methodist minister in a game at Louisville, but there was one bit of fun which only two or three of the players enjoyed. Arlie had made a decision which Pitcher Dowling questioned. The Colonels' twirler walked over to him and entered a mild protest. Arlie, after looking at him in silence for a few seconds, said: "Young man, I have never received an introduction to you. If I knew you that might cost you something."

APPROVE AMERICAN TEAM

ENGLISH OFFICIALS WILL NOT PROTEST BURKE AND QUINLAN.

Yale-Harvard Representatives' Statement of Their Standing Is Unquestioned—Joint Committee Meets to Harmonize the Differences in the Rules—Loose Hurdles Will Be Used Instead of Fixed Ones—Sports Will Begin at 4 P. M. Saturday.

Brighton, Eng., July 16.—The joint commission having charge of the forthcoming athletic contests between the teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge Universities, at the Queen's club, West Kensington, London, held its first official meeting at the Hotel Metropole this afternoon. The Englishmen came from Eastbourne and took luncheon with the Americans. Ewart Wendell of Harvard presided, and among those present were Joseph B. Morrison, Charles H. Sherill, and Holcomb J. Browne, on behalf of the Americans, and C. N. Jackson, T. C. Vassall, and A. Hunter, on behalf of the home team.

The meeting proved most satisfactory, the greatest good feeling being displayed on both sides.

The status of Burke and Quinlan of the American team was roughly discussed, and the conclusion arrived at was that no objection to them would hold for a moment. Mr. Jackson was emphatic in denouncing the English newspapers that originated the controversy.

He asked the Associated Press to make it plain to the American newspapers that neither he nor his colleagues would in any circumstance have considered any objection to either Quinlan or Burke.

No Protests Are Made.

"The fact that these gentlemen, Mr. Wendell and his fellow committeemen, who are of such high standing in amateur athletics, vouch for them is entirely sufficient," said Mr. Jackson, "and if any objection should be raised again to either it will not proceed from the Oxford-Cambridge officials, and will not have the sympathy of Oxford or Cambridge men."

The main object of today's meeting was to harmonize the Anglo-American amateur athletic rules, which vary in some minor particulars. In order that the contests may be carried out under conditions that shall be indisputable it was agreed the hurdle races should be run under American conditions, over loose instead of fixed hurdles, and each side should follow its own custom in hammer throwing. It was also agreed the high jump should be taken from the turf in the center of the grounds, instead of the cinder path. Some minor details with regard to the long jump were also adjusted.

Games to Start at 4 O'Clock.

The order of events has yet to be arranged. On the American side there has been no definite choice of the actual competitors for the 100-yard and hurdle races. It is possible in these cases alternate names may appear on the program.

The sports will begin punctually at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as the Prince of Wales will be obliged to leave at 5 o'clock for his yacht in the Solent.

The committee will meet again at the Queen's club next Thursday to complete the final arrangements.

The American team did not practice today. The men went to church in a body this morning and went for a drive this afternoon. Tomorrow morning they will leave for London and will take their further practice at the Queen's club.

GOSSIP OF LOCAL YACHTSMEN.

Briar and Genesee May Race the Latter Part of This Week—Plan to Go to Toronto.

As yet there is nothing definite regarding the race between Briar and the crack Genesee. The work on the new boat for George Peare is slowly progressing, but the launching, as far as any one knows, does not seem likely for some time. It was planned for tomorrow, but there has been some delay in putting on the material, which will occasion the postponement of the launching. C. W. Burroughs, the last one of the crew of the Genesee, left yesterday for Rochester and will join the others in sailing some of the races at Charlotte this week.

It is planned that if the race with Briar had taken place the latter part of last week Burroughs would be the sailingmaster of the boat, but since there seems to be no possibility of a race for at least a few days he left for home. The new crew of the Rochester boat has not been selected and will not be named until the time for the race with Briar.

The victory of Siren over Vanenna was a great surprise to yachtsmen, and Peare's crew spent the day yesterday in jollification. There are rumors that a return race may be sailed soon, but last night Owner Crawford said he had not heard of any race between the boats, and he did not think there would be another for some time unless they met in the regattas again this summer.

The members of the Chicago Yacht club are making preparations to go to Toronto next month to witness the international races between the fast Genesee and the boat which the Canadians have as yet not selected to defend the Canada cup.

The fast steam yacht Pathfinder will convey the largest party of the yachtsmen, while on the smaller yachts a number of the members have arranged to cruise to the Canadian port and will remain at the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Yacht club during the regatta. A busy week has been planned and there will be, besides the international cup race, several other smaller races in which the Americans may take part.

Yesterday the rain spoiled many of the trips which had been planned, but early in the morning several of the boats were out.

The Columbia Yacht club will not hold any races the rest of the month and has but one or two arranged for next month. The cruise to Holland, Mich., is being boomed by the committees, and it is said the club will try out every boat for the cruise this time.

The work on the clubhouse is slowly progressing and the club will give a roof dance as soon as the first floor has been laid.

Kindling Cup Regatta.

Pewaukee, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—The second of the Kindling Cup series of regattas was sailed today, Ruth of the 18-foot class being the winner. Starting at 3:10 the smaller boats got away in fine style, and two minutes and six seconds later the larger craft were sent speeding on their way. Lorraine, starting last, by clever sailing caught up and passed the yachts in both fleets and rounded the windward buoy in the lead, but in the two mile drift of the second leg Ruth had the advantage and rounded the last buoy thirty seconds ahead of Lorraine. Summary:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Actual time.
Ruth	3:10:30	4:21:50	1:11:20
Sophia	3:10:45	4:31:50	1:21:50
Lorraine	3:13:22	4:22:10	1:08:48
Idle Hour	3:12:24	4:25:26	1:12:42
Tempest	3:13:22	4:29:32	1:06:10

Ruth's time allowance gave it the race. The judges were: F. C. Phelps and David M. Taarshausky; timekeepers, F. C. Phelps and William Lavy.

Pleased with Shamrock's Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16.—I am in position to say Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting advisers have decided that Tuesday's trial with Britannia shall be the only one. Designer Fife and the yachting experts who saw Shamrock's performance yesterday have formed the highest hopes of its capabilities. They fully expect it will be able to give Britannia twenty minutes in a thirty-mile course, which will entitle it to meet Columbia with prospects of success.

New Mainsail for Shamrock.

Southampton, July 16.—Shamrock has four mainsails, and will bend a new one tomorrow. Yesterday's mishap will delay the trial with the Britannia. Sir Thomas Lipton was on board at the time, but has since expressed himself as well pleased with the yacht's performance.

Columbia-Defender Race Friday.

Newport, R. I., July 16.—[Special.]—The first race between the sloops Columbia and Defender off this port, under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing association, will be held next Friday at 11 a. m., starting from Brenton's Reef lightship. The course will be triangular.

FINALS IN DOUBLES TODAY.

Western Tennis Tournament Drawing to a Close—Players Planning to Go to Magnolia.

This afternoon the finals in the Western championship doubles in tennis will be played at the Kenwood Country club. After the doubles Manager Gardiner will try to run off the semi-final matches in the singles. Unless there are more showers today there are hopes of reaching the finals in singles tomorrow afternoon, with the concluding rounds on Wednesday between the winner and Kreigh Collins, who will defend his title of Western champion.

The visitors, Hackett and Allen, the Yale champions, who have had things pretty much their own way recently, are anxious to get away as soon as possible, and there seems to be a disposition on their part to slight the Western tournament in preference for the tournament which opens tomorrow at Magnolia, Mass. Both Hackett and Allen are entered in the matches at that point, and both seem to be in a hurry to get away for the opening rounds.

Chicago will have a few representatives at the Magnolia tournament. Bond and Collins are entered in both singles and doubles, while Sheldon and Carr Neel also appear in the list. The entry of the latter is extremely doubtful. Neel only entered the Western tournament through the persuasion of his friends, giving up his work to play. But will leave at once on the conclusion of the tournament for Texas, where he is interested in some mining material. He has not made arrangements for any more tennis this year, and it will most likely be his last year at the game. If he should win it will give him the championship cup permanently, as he has already won two legs of the cup.

Bond and Collins have as yet not made arrangements for their trip, but they have planned a campaign in the East, and will play at all the tournaments, including Newport.

Belmont Club Monthly Handicap.

The Belmont Golf club announces that the monthly medal handicap will be played for on July 22, Aug. 19, Sept. 23, and Oct. 21. The winners will play off for final possession of the medal on Oct. 28. The open tournament of the club will be played on Monday, Sept. 4.

Aurora Trotting Meeting This Week.

Aurora, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The summer harness meeting of the Aurora Driving Park association will open Tuesday with 150 entries and a fast track. Prospects are bright for one of the most successful meetings ever held on the Aurora track.

Cycle Circuit at Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—Tom Eck and his Canadian team and other crack bicycle riders are here for the National Circuit races on July 19. The outlook for the meet is good.

Unions, 3; Lakes, 0.

The Unions defeated the Lakes at Lakes' Park. The batteries were Hopkins and Peters, Ashton and Murphy. The score:

Unions ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Lakes ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Among the Billiardists.

At Green's academy the first three nights this week there will be a three-cushion carom contest in which Catton, Sutton, and Carter will take part, playing forty points each.

An eighteen-inch balk line tournament has been arranged by the manager of Schaefer's billiard academy. It starts tonight. The players and handicaps are as follows: Schaefer, 150; Gallagher, 110; Matthews, 90; and Jevne and Daly, 70 each. The management hangs up a purse of $150, to be divided.

MRS. PARSONS MAKES A SPEECH

Addresses a Gathering in Quincy Street, Urging Young Men Not to Enlist for the Philippines.

Lucy Parsons raised her voice last night in the chorus of sidewalk oratory which is heard in State street every night in the week. The burden of her song was directed toward the young man who contemplated joining the volunteer army for service in the Philippines, and the refrain was an appeal for him to stay at home and fight the trusts and monopolies instead of shooting at the Filipinos.

Mrs. Parsons held forth at State and Quincy streets. A notice in the newspapers advertised her appearance sufficiently to draw a hundred people to the spot before she arrived. For once in her life Mrs. Parsons was befriended by a policeman, for it was through the attentions of a stalwart patrolman that she found a place to deliver her address. She was preparing to speak at the corner when the policeman interfered, saying that a speech there would block the sidewalk.

Mrs. Parsons flashed an angry glance at her oldtime enemy, but the policeman came to the rescue with unexpected gallantry.

"Here; come with me," he said, leading the gathering off in Quincy street. "Do your talking here, and then you won't interfere with anybody. Go ahead and talk all you want to."

By this time Mrs. Parsons was surrounded by a sweltering, expectant crowd. Those who knew her hoped to hear something as warm as the weather and those who didn't were curious to know what she had to say.

Starts on Her Subject.

"Cuba has been freed from Spanish tyranny at least," said Mrs. Parsons, pitching right into the subject upon which she was advertised to speak, "and the war which President McKinley said was not to be a war of conquest is over, so far as the people of that island are concerned. But lo! the scene of conflict has shifted to the far-off Philippines. And now we see the sword which struck down the Spaniards turned upon the people who helped Admiral Dewey to capture Manila.

"Ah, the shame of it all!" Mrs. Parsons cried, throwing up her hands. "You are told that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government. I ask you—you have in your veins the blood of the men which reddened the snow at Valley Forge more than a hundred years ago—were not your forefathers accused of the same thing? Were they not called rebels and insurgents? Were they not fighting for exactly the same grand principle that is involved in the struggle being made now by the Filipinos?"

Urges Young Men Not to Enlist.

"I appeal to you young men to refuse to enlist and go to those far-off islands for the purpose of riveting the chains of a new slavery on the limbs of the Filipinos," cried Mrs. Parsons. "Suppose you do enlist and finally subjugate an innocent people; and suppose they are harnessed to the taskmaster's wheel to make more wealth for the American millionaires, what will it avail you? Don't you have to fight enough battles against the trusts here, without traveling across the Pacific?"

As Mrs. Parsons progressed it began to dawn upon her hearers that she had drifted from the Philippines back to the United States and was using stock arguments against the existing order of things. She proclaimed the doctrine of socialism and invited everybody to join the army which was fighting for it.

"Every stripe of the American flag," she cried, "has become a whip for the monopolist to thrash your backs with. Every star in that flag represents the distilled tears of the children who work out their lives in the factories."

Mrs. Parsons then said a few things about all men being slaves and then added:

"Once on the lake front I told the men they were slaves, and they guyed me and laughed at me. Now you keep quiet, don't you? You take it mighty solemn, because it hits you hard."

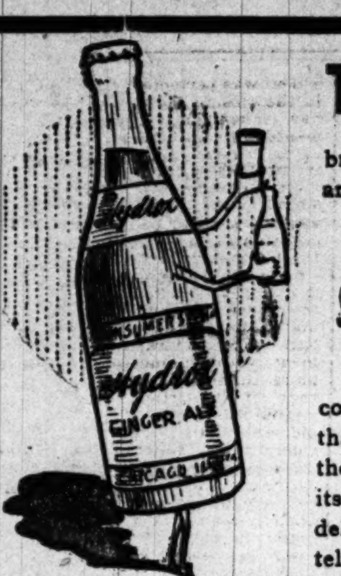
MISSOURI MAN SHOOTS TWO.

Mother-in-Law Killed and Wife Wounded by George Miller of Hannibal.

Hannibal, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—George Miller shot his wife and mother-in-law, Annie Lake, at midnight Saturday night and the latter died tonight. Miller fled to New London, where he was captured by the Sheriff of Ralls County today. He is now in jail in this city and there are threats of summary vengeance. His wife was living with her mother at the time of the crime.

Miss Moran Identifies Robber.

Another charge of robbery will be preferred today against "Tom" Lawrence, colored, who was arrested in Jackson Park on Friday afternoon, after having stolen $500 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Grace Sheahan, 6017 Jefferson avenue. Josephine Moran, daughter of ex-Judge Moran, 4710 Vincennes avenue, yesterday identified him as the man who entered her bedroom a week ago and stole her gold watch.



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contain every element of goodness that makes a beverage right for all the family. You must try it to know its merit. Baskets of pints or quarts delivered if you write, call or telephone.

THE CONSUMERS CO.,
Works, 35th, Butler & 36th Streets, Chicago. Telephone South 829.

ATWOOD'S STORE NEWS.

Monday, July 17, 1899.

Today our Men's Straw Hats get the "Grand Bounce."

Possibly just as you are about starting on your summer vacation?

Choice, $1.00 from our entire straw hat assortment, which means our regular $3, $2.50, $2, and $1.50 values.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING,
F. M. ATWOOD,
"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

STRONG WORDS.

Veteran W. B. Ayers Says That He "Owes His Life" to

MUNYON

Mr. W. B. Ayers, a veteran of the Civil War, residing at 632 Austin-av., says: "I suffered from rheumatism for years, and was also afflicted with dropsy and kidney trouble. I began using Munyon's Kidney and Dropsy Cures, and they completely relieved me of that trouble. Munyon also cured me of rheumatism. I believe I owe my life to Munyon's Remedies."

Munyon's Remedies—57 in number—are for sale at all druggists; mostly 25 cents. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and all diseases of throat and lungs. $1.00; all druggists; the hard rubber Inhaler is unbreakable and appliable.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE: This service of Munyon's skilled specialists is yours for the mere asking. Munyon's Electrical Department gives the most improved scientific application of this wonderful curative force.

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Refreshing.

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A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

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BUY SHAYNE'S Best on Earth for the Money 137-139 State-st. $3 DERBY HAT.

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FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 156 State-st.

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Bad Complexions Need Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

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...well as refreshment
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Ginger Ale
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—the pure kind
...ment of goodness
...erage right for all
...must try it to know
...ts of pints or quarts
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Telephone South 829.

...'S STORE NEWS.
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...on?
...$1.00 from our en-
... hat assortment,
...ns our regular $8,
...nd $1.50 values.
...RS-PEET CLOTHING,
... ATWOOD,
...DING,"
... Corner
... Clark Sts.

BAD
...LOOD
...do all claimed for them
...nderful medicine. I have often
...ine pleasant to take and at last
...scarets. Since taking them, my
...ified and my complexion has im-
...y and I feel much better in every
...LIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.
CANDY
CATHARTIC
...scarets
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...LATE THE LIVER
...able. Potent. Taste Good. Do
...n, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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...pany, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319
...Sold and guaranteed by all drug-
...ists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

...NG WORDS.
... B. Ayers Says That
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...NYON
..., a veteran of the Civil War,
...stin-av., says: "I suffered from
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...y trouble. I began using Mun-
... Dropsy Cures, and they com-
... of that trouble. Munyon also
...matism. I believe I owe my life
...dies."
...dies—57 in number—are for sale
...mostly 25 cents. Munyon's In-
...h, Hay Fever, Asthma, and all
...and lungs. $1.00; all druggists;
...inhaler is unbreakable and un-
...AL ADVICE: This service of
...specialists is yours for the mere
... Electrical Department gives
...d scientific application of this
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...MAHA
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...freshing.
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...MODELING and REPAIRS.
...owest prices for best work.
...orrect ...yles. SHAYNE & CO.
...NE'S $3 DERBY HAT.
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STYLES NOW READY.
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...lysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths,
...ing, Scalp Treatment. Imper-
... Hair Regenerator and Toilet
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SAYS ALGER WILL RETIRE

CABINET OFFICIAL AVERS THERE IS SUCH AN AGREEMENT.

President McKinley Is Said to Desire Resignation, but Consents to Wait Until Public Criticism of Secretary Is Less Severe—General Merritt May Serve in His Place — Congressman Cannon Satisfied with Money Situation and Republican Outlook.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 16.

According to a Cabinet officer there is a positive understanding between the President and the Secretary of War that General Alger shall retire from the Cabinet. The date is not fixed, it is said, but, on the contrary, is left open to be decided by circumstances. These circumstances, it is said, involve a cessation even temporarily of the repeated attacks on the Secretary of War. He asserted his unwillingness to get out "under fire" or under circumstances which would leave the impression that he was forced out of the Cabinet. Besides that, he claimed as a right the privilege of writing the annual report, covering the period of the war up to July 1 of this year.

Alger's Probable Retirement Again Alleged.

The position was taken by the Secretary of War that he had been made the scapegoat of the administration, and hence he should have the privilege of writing the annual report, so that his vindication should not be left to the hands of his successor. To both of these views the President agreed, and the understanding reached was that after the report had been written, but not published, and at some time when there was no immediate attack on the Secretary of War, he would quietly resign, apparently unexpectedly, with his private business, the Michigan Senatorial campaign, or his health as the reasons to be assigned in his public letter of resignation.

It is said there is a clear understanding that the retirement will take place before Congress meets, though a successor might not be appointed until after the report is finished and signed. In the event of the resignation taking place soon, which is within the range of possibilities, an acting Secretary would be appointed and Major General Merritt's name has been considered for the position, as it is felt that the situation in the Philippines would render his personal knowledge of the islands invaluable.

"I am not agonizing over financial legislation," said Representative Cannon today, "but some of the brethren are anxious to write a declaration for the gold standard on the statute books. I am willing this should be done, but we are practically on the gold basis and all of our obligations are paid in money based on the gold standard. We have been on a gold basis since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and will remain there as long as safe men are placed at the head of the government.

Cannon Sure of Republican Victory.

"It has been suggested that the President or a Secretary of the Treasury could force the country to a silver basis in the absence of legislation pledging the government to the gold standard. It would take a courageous man indeed to do this, but there is no danger of such rashness as long as intelligence and honesty govern the people. I have more confidence in them now than ever before, since the campaign of 1896, which was fought on the financial issue.

"The silver faction came nearer winning then than it ever will again. It was a strong temptation to some to vote for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, especially as one of the Presidential candidates was telling them that they could pay their debts with one-half of what they owed and still be honest. Then, times were bad. The workingmen were out of employment. It is to the credit of the people that they voted for honest money. If the soft money advocates could not win under such circumstances they will not triumph in 1900, when every one will be prosperous. A declaration for the gold standard is not essential, as it would only be a declaration of a status which the whole world knows exists, and will continue as long as honesty and intelligence of the people prevail."

"Aguinaldo's party, or the anti-imperialists in this country, are not doing much harm," said General Grosvenor of Ohio this afternoon. "The effect of their violent attacks is to arouse the patriotism of the people and make them more determined to put down the insurrection in the Philippines. During the civil war the attack of the copperheads was of the greatest benefit, for it solidified the supporters of the government and really helped to bring the conflict to a close. The rapidity with which men are enlisting in the volunteer army proves that the Atkinsons are not doing any harm. Before the rainy season is over a magnificent army will be ready to take the field, and in my judgment it will make short work of the Filipinos, who must be near the end of their rope.

Grosvenor on Philippine Situation.

"I am not disposed to criticise the conduct of the campaign in the Philippines, but about 10,000 cavalry should be sent there to ride all over the country and bring matters to a conclusion. The agitation about changing commanding officers should cease, as in my opinion the administration is satisfied with the conduct of General Otis.

"General Miles is in command of the whole army and there is no more reason why he should be sent to the Philippines to supersede General Otis than there is for sending him to Governor's Island. It would be humiliating to relieve General Otis during an active campaign, especially as there is no reason for it. It will be found that General Otis will make short work of the rebels at the close of the rainy season, and while I am not a prophet I believe the conflict will be over within six weeks after active operations begin."

Millers of the United States, like manufacturers generally, made their banner record in the fiscal year 1899. While other lines of breadstuffs show a reduction in exportation, flour not only shows an increase, but reaches the highest point in history. For the fiscal year the total exportation of flour was over 18,000,000 barrels, representing 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. That flour exports should have continued to increase in the face of the reduction in other lines is especially gratifying to those interested in seeing American labor participate as largely as possible in the profits of American exportation.

Increased Exportation of Flour.

The average price per bushel of wheat exported during the fiscal year 1899 was 74.77, and the average price per bushel for the wheat exported in the form of flour was 87.67, calculating that four and one-half bushels of wheat are utilized in the production of a barrel of flour. This adds 12.9 to the amount of money received for each bushel of wheat sent abroad in this form, thus bringing to American industry over $10,000,000 during the year as a compensation to the enterprise which transferred the 80,000,000 bushels of grain into the 18,000,000 barrels of flour exported.

An investigation of the means resorted to by the printers and bookbinders employed in the government printing office to induce Congress to restore their wages to the war rate is promised as soon as Congress convenes in December. There are some ugly rumors in the air about a corruption fund, which was raised for this purpose, and it is hinted that some Senators and Representatives may be implicated. It is stated on good authority that in the neighborhood of $35,000 was pledged by the printers and binders to secure this restoration.

Alleged Printing Office Corruption.

During the civil war the government raised the wages of these employés to $4 per day. This rate lasted until the hard times of 1873, when it was reduced to $3.20 per day. Since that time the printers, bookbinders, and pressmen have been agitating the matter to have the war rate restored, but Congress refused year after year. Finally, two years ago, the rate was restored for the pressmen. This encouraged the others, and a deal was perfected which brought success in the closing days of the last Congress. It has leaked out a lobbyist made arrangements with an officer of the local Printers' union to secure the restoration of the wages if the 1,000 printers interested would sign their notes for $25 apiece in favor of the lobbyist, the notes to be paid when the wages were restored. This the printers did, and there is good reason for the belief that the 400 bookbinders did the same.

Although no appropriation was made for the purpose Public Printer Palmer restored the wages and will ask Congress at the coming session to make the necessary appropriation. The restoration saddles the government with an increased appropriation of more than $350,000 annually. It means to each of the printers and bookbinders an annual salary of $1,252, or $252 more than the old rate. In addition to this they are given thirty days' vacation annually with pay. Although they benefit so much by this restoration it is reported that some of the printers and bookbinders are refusing to pay their notes to the lobbyist, and on this account the secret of the well organized movement has leaked out.

While President McKinley does not expect to make an extended Western trip, on account of Mrs. McKinley's health, he will go to Pittsburg to welcome home the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He told a committee of citizens that he would be on hand if he was in this section of the country at that time, and the indications are that he will be. From the plans being made in Pittsburg, the homecoming of the Pennsylvania regiment will be a grand affair. The people of the entire State are proud of the record made by the regiment in the Philippines, and the boys are to be received in royal style. It is estimated it will cost the city and State $100,000 at the lowest. Governor Stone will issue a proclamation making the day the regiment arrives a holiday, and an immense crowd is expected to be present.

McKinley Expects to Visit Pittsburg.

To give an idea of the generosity of the Pennsylvanians in the matter the following item is conclusive: The railroad fare from San Francisco to Pittsburg is $59 per man. The regiment will have 846 officers and men. As soon as it is mustered out it will be escorted to the depot, where three special trains of Pullman palace cars will be waiting and the officers and men will be taken to Pittsburg free of all expense. Dining cars will be attached to all the trains. Thus the officers and men will save not only their railroad fare, but their expenses en route. Arriving at Pittsburg after the parade, which will be participated in by the National Guard of the State and of Ohio and West Virginia as well, Colonel Hawkins and his staff will be presented with swords, and the other officers and men with medals suitably inscribed. The entire expense is to be borne by private subscription, with the exception of $10,000 from the City Council of Pittsburg.

CROWDS DRENCHED AT A FIRE.

H. R. Gibbons' Box Factory, at Canal and Harrison Streets, Burns and the Loss Is $14,000.

The H. R. Gibbons packing-box factory, Canal and Harrison streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon and thousands of people flocked from all sides to see the blaze, heedless of the streams of water which frequently fell among them. The building and contents furnished just such material as is used by the builders of bonfires on festive occasions.

As the firemen tore the windows from the low frame structure and the flames consumed the walls the streams of water poured through it in all directions, soaking the crowd of summer-clad onlookers. The people got in the way of the firemen at work throwing and rolling the burning boxes from the building, and the confusion frightened the waiting horses. A patrol wagon load of policemen dashed up, but they were too few to handle the crowd. The lower West Side was having some amusement of an unusual nature and did not intend to be deprived of it. The wetting which the firemen did not try to save them only added a pleasureable excitement.

Packing boxes for a number of the large wholesale business-houses were manufactured in the building and the concern also bought old boxes and repaired them. Mr. Gibbons placed his loss at $9,000, including the stock of 30,000 boxes and the four horses which were stabled in the basement. The building is owned by H. McFarland, a business-man in the neighborhood, and his loss is $5,000. The structure was scarcely more than a shell, and Chief Swenie said:

"It is an old customer of ours."

There was insurance to cover about half the damage.

The firemen found the interior blazing when they arrived. W. G. Ball, the engineer, was at home, but says there was no fire in the building. Mr. Gibbons made a searching investigation as to the probable cause of the fire, and came to the conclusion that a passer had thrown a lighted match into an open window of the basement.

Henry Bird, the watchman, was asleep in the building when the fire had started and had difficulty in reaching the street, because of the blinding smoke. The heat was so intense he could not wait long enough to put on his shoes. He rushed out and turned in an alarm. He then made a futile effort to get out the horses.

DOUBT MALADY WAS QUINSY.

Evanston Health Department Will Investigate a Possible Case of Diphtheria.

A case of what may have been diphtheria, which caused the death of Mabel Gereick, 1000 Foster street, Evanston, late on Saturday night, was brought to the notice of Health Commissioner Clayton of Evanston yesterday, and an investigation will be made to ascertain why it was not reported to the Health department before the young woman's death. For three days, during Miss Gereick's illness, it was reported, the house was not quarantined, and residents in Foster street were allowed access to the sickroom. Dr. S. M. Moore was called on Thursday, and is said to have told Mrs. Gereick that her daughter was suffering from quinsy. A death certificate specifying quinsy was issued by Dr. Moore. He notified the Health department, but says he is not certain whether the case was quinsy or diphtheria.

JAPAN NOW OPEN TO ALL.

NEW FAR REACHING TREATIES GO INTO EFFECT TODAY.

Citizens of the United States May Now Live in Any Part of the Empire—Event Marks Great Advance in the Orient and Radical Departure from Ancient Narrow Customs—On Plane with Eastern Nations—Explained by Japanese Minister.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect tomorrow, at which time also new treaties between Japan and nearly all of the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics also go into effect. It is an event of far reaching importance, as the many new treaties which go into effect tomorrow place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large and the nation is recognized for the first time as an equal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made Nov. 22, 1894, in Washington between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes it made were so far reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Minister Komura Explains.

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese Minister in Washington, today gave an outline of the important features. He said:

"The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan but of the Oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the Western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an Oriental state. This action of the enlightened nations of Europe and America shows that if any country is ready to assume a full share in the responsibility and affairs of the world at large these old and enlightened powers are ready to admit such a country to full comity among nations. So we regard the advent of this treaty as an important step, not only for Japan, but for all the nations of the East.

Countries in Treaties.

"The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Peru.

"All of these go into effect tomorrow except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until Aug. 4.

"With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

Faults of Old System.

"To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two principles: "First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality—that is, they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the Consul of their own country and not to Japanese jurisdiction; and, second, that foreign residents in Japan shall be confined to certain open ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property, or engage in trade.

"The result was about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan, for the purpose of trying foreigners who commit offenses in Japan.

"Furthermore, most of the powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners. For instance, take our quarantine law. While it protected us as against our own people, yet there was no protection in the case of an infected foreign ship. The only exception to this refusal to recognize Japanese law was the United States, which recognized from the first the binding force of the Japanese law.

All Now Taxed Alike.

"One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation. The Japanese paid all the taxes. All this has now disappeared, and foreigners have the same privileges as well as the same obligations as the Japanese citizens, no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old fiction of extra territoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

Interior Wide Open.

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate, and Nigata.

"In these places foreigners had been able to live, to purchase property, and to trade, but outside of them they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan.

"Henceforth the entire interior of the empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, is thrown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business, and will be assured of the same protection to life and property that is given to the Japanese.

Aided by United States.

"In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly towards the United States, because she always has shown a most sympathetic interest in Japan's desire to adopt modern methods, and to deal on even terms with the rest of the world.

"The messages of several of the Presidents have spoken in most friendly terms of this matter. And so, as the government and people of the United States have taken such a friendly interest under the old system, I hope and believe that the United States government and people will take a most friendly interest in the carrying out of the new treaty."

MAIL NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Steamship Olympia Arrives with Cargo of New Tea and Japan and China Advices.

Tacoma, Wash., July 16.—The steamship Olympia of the Northern Pacific line arrived today from China and Japan with 3,000 tons of new crop tea and began discharging immediately to hasten back with freight that importers are attempting to rush into Japan before the new duties become effective.

The officers of the Olympia bring word that the City of Peking is quarantined at Nagasaki, and the American Maru at Yokohama, with cases of the bubonic plague aboard. There have been two deaths aboard the American Maru.

The Olympia brings the following mail advices:

Riots occurred near Kiaochou June 26. Thousands of armed peasants rose by preconcerted signal and attacked the railway now being actively pushed in the vicinity. The rioters offered determined resistance to the German infantry and nine were killed.

Two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks have been killed by brigands near Kirin.

The recent fire at Onomanche, in the Province of Echizen, destroyed 724 houses, fifty-six go-downs (warehouses), three Buddhist temples, a police office, and a post and telegraph office. Four persons were burned to death, five severely wounded, and fifty slightly injured.

The British and American residents of Kinning district have been advised by their Consuls to leave Foo-Chow in order to escape further attacks.

June 14 a great quantity of gunpowder exploded in a go-down of the military division at Shinkei-yei, Japan, and over 300 houses surrounding the place were destroyed and thirty lives lost.

A coal mine in Takawa Gori became filled with poisonous gas and about 190 miners were suffocated.

June 14 at Seoul explosives were thrown at the residence of Sin Kwi Son, the Premier, Pak Chong Yang, and Pak Hwi Yang, wounding one person severely. The court was thrown into a great panic. Some thirty persons were arrested. They are suspected of being connected with conspirators in Japan.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin has been instructed to contract with the vulcan works at Stettin, Germany, for the construction of two armorclads of about 8,000 tons and six protected fast cruisers of 3,500 tons, to be completed within thirty months, for 10,000,000 taels.

An order for fifty quick-firing field guns will also be placed in Germany.

NEWS FROM A FILIPINO EXTRA.

Here is a facsimile and a translation of a Filipino newspaper issued in the Tagal language at Barasoain, near Malolos, containing remarkable news of the losses of the American army, of the imprisonment of the California volunteers for mutiny, of the impending German-American war, and of the conduct of American soldiers:

IKALAWANG DAGDAG SA HERALDO FILIPINO.

Sabado, 11 ng Febrero ng 1899.

Labanan ngayon.

Caninang umaga sa labanang nangyari sa Caloocan ay napatayan ang mga ualang hiyang americano nang isang General at maraming sugatan na jefes at oficiales at isa pang General ay sugatan din.

Ang batallong taga California.

Ang lahat nang batallon nang voluntarios americanos na taga California na partidario nang anexion ay na sa sa carcel nang Bilibid na lahat sa dahilang ayao na maquilaban sa atin.

Cagalitan ng americano at aleman.

Ang mga nacatacas sa Maynila ay nag sasabing ang mga ilang bahay nang Comerciante ay mmangap'canapon nang telegrama na nagpapahayag na malapit na malapit ang pagcacagalit nang alemanes at americanos; at sa dahilang ito'y ang mga aleman ay gumagayac nang umalis sa Maynila.

Expedicion ng armas.

May limang arao na ngayon na umalis sa Alemania ang tatlong buques de guerra na may lamang armas at dito sa atin ang tungo.

Ang Teniente Coronel Leyva.

Ang lahat ng sugat nitong bayaning Jefe ay mabuti buti na; caya't sa calac-han ng caniang pagcaibig na maquipagbaca, ay ipinalalagay niyang sa loob ng apat na arao na mapamumunuan na naman niya ang caniyang batallon.

Isa na namang catacsilan ng mga yanki.

Isang binibining filipina na galing sa Maynila na patungo sa Navotas caninang umaga, ay pinatay ng americano sa dahilang ayao pahubo sa caniya.

SECOND EXTRA OF THE FILIPINO HERALD.

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1899, 10 p. m.

Today's Battle.

In the fight this morning between our forces and the infamous Americans in Caloocan we inflicted severe losses, among them a General wounded and another killed, and many chiefs and other officers killed.

The California Battalion.

All of the American volunteer battalion from California engaged in the attempted annexation of the Philippines are prisoners in jail at Bilibid for having refused to fight.

German-American Conflict.

Fugitives from Manila assure us that a number of foreign houses yesterday received telegrams giving an account of the conflict that is imminent between Germany and the United States. We are also assured that on this account the German residents of Manila are preparing to leave the city.

An Armed Expedition.

Five days ago there left Germany an armed expedition composed of three men-of-war for these islands.

Lieutenant Colonel Leyva.

The state of health of this brave chief is comparatively satisfactory. We also believe that he is full of the ardor to fight, and that within four days he will be able to return and take command of his battalion.

Another Yankee Infamy.

A young Filipino girl who was passing from Manila to Nevotas this morning was killed at Vitas by an American for refusing to disrobe in his presence.

TERROR CAUSED BY A MAD DOG.

Wells Street in a Panic Until Policeman Tobin, After Bravely Protecting the Crowd, Kills It.

Frothing at the mouth, snapping at every object it passed, and frightening men, women, and children, a mad dog ran through Wells street, in the vicinity of Indiana, yesterday. It was driven finally into a house and shot by Policeman Tobin of the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Five hundred men and boys joined in the pursuit and the street was in an uproar. The dog collided with an ashbox and bit at it savagely. A man sitting in a chair on the sidewalk overturned his seat and fell before the animal. He sprang into a door barely in time to get out of the way. When the cries of the pursuing crowd were loudest the dog suddenly ran back. There was a frantic effort by the pursuers to hide. Tobin alone had the courage to face the brute. He struck it a crushing blow on the skull, felling it. Struggling to its feet the dog ran at him. Another blow from the club turned it and the chase was renewed. Exhausted and disabled, the dog ran into a hall at 128 Wells street. It ran through the house, biting a yellow cur on the way, and went up two flights of stairs to a back porch.

The policeman, almost breathless, followed and found the dog crouching under a gasoline stove awaiting his coming. This was the first fair shot offered, and Tobin sent a bullet into the animal. The dog sprang at him, but Tobin caught it and hurled it over the railing into the alley forty feet below, killing it.

Headed by C. A. McMillan, a railroad brakeman, after the Newfoundland bit the cur, the crowd chased it into a yard near by and beat it to death with clubs.

BOYS FIND A BODY HANGING.

Result of Search for a Place to Eat Their Lunch in Trolley Park at North Evanston.

A party of picnickers found the body of a man hanging by a new hemp rope from the limb of an oak tree just within the border of Trolley Park, at North Evanston, yesterday afternoon. The body swayed back and forth in the wind for an hour before the Evanston police could be notified. Louis Opizze, 156 Wieland street, and Frank Marubio and Joseph Saccone, 469 Wells street, discovered the body. They were with a party of boys that started out with a horse and wagon for a day in the woods. They had tied their horse to a tree and were searching for a place to spread their lunch when they saw a new rope and a head above the bushes. The body apparently had been hanging all night. The man was a Swede, about 35 years old, and was well dressed. He wore a dark suit, sack coat, and a brown Fedora hat, from which the maker's name had been torn. He had sandy hair and a small sandy mustache. It is believed by the police that a gold stick pin which he wore on his coat may lead to identification. The ground of the pin was a wide crescent and was surmounted by a cross. Engraved in the crescent were the initials "S. S. S." A small amount of money was found in the pockets, and a vaccination card bearing the stamp of the steamship Germania.

ARREST OF A FAMOUS INDIAN.

Charley Blackhorse, "Spotter" for the Government, Tries to Kill His Squaw.

Chadron, Neb., July 15.—[Special.]—Charley Blackhorse, a Sioux Indian, was arrested last night by Marshal Carter for attempting, while intoxicated, to kill his squaw with an ax. The woman's screams attracted two cowboys who were passing by, and they rushed into the tent and disarmed Blackhorse.

Blackhorse is a noted character, he having been before the United States Court at Omaha more than 200 times as complaining witness against white men for selling liquor to the Indians.

He has been for many years a "spotter" for United States Deputy Marshals, and is hated by his own tribe, as the Indians have been unable to procure "firewater" for fear of discovery.

INDIANS NOT OF CROW TRIBE.

Redmen Who Violated Wyoming Game Laws Thought to Belong to Pine Ridge or Rosebud Agency.

Deadwood, S. D., July 16.—[Special.]—Major Clapp, Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, wires that the Indians wanted for violation of the Wyoming game laws are not Crows, as was supposed, but are thought to belong to the Pine Ridge or Rosebud agency. A posse is at Pine Ridge and if it is found that the Indians belong to that reservation they will be arrested. The Indians are in an ugly mood and may resist.

TO GIVE HELEN GOULD A MEDAL.

Privates in Sixth Ohio Regiment Show Their Gratitude for Her Kindness to Them in Cuba.

Toledo, O., July 16.—During the war with Spain Miss Helen Gould furnished cots for the soldiers in Cuba, part of which were received by the Sixth Ohio Regiment of this city.

The soldiers in return will have a medal made and presented to Miss Gould.

The design of the medal is a miniature canteen, on one side of which will be engraved:

"Presented to Miss Helen Gould by the enlisted men of the Sixth Ohio, in recognition of the patriotism of an American woman."

On the other side of the medal will appear a miniature tent, showing the cots, instead of the usual bare floor tent.

Sleeping Man's Fall Is Fatal.

Albert Hogan, 130 West Congress street, died yesterday at the County Hospital from injuries received Saturday night. He sat at his window, went to sleep, and fell out. His spine was broken. Hogan was 37 years old, and had been a bartender in the saloon of W. F. Pauzer, 342 Halsted street.

"T. & T." brand of coffee is roasted by a vacuum process, whereby all the natural flavor and essence of the berry are retained.

SPEAKS WELL OF TOBEY.

FOREMAN OLEWINE DISCREDITS INTIMATION OF DISHONESTY.

In the Interest of the Entire Panel He Will Demand a Full Investigation of Reflections Upon Jury in the Trial of the Weir & McKechney Damage Suit—Says the Man Under Suspicion Apparently Acted Fairly—Coughlin Clew Proves False.

C. W. Olewine, 5 Diversey court, who was foreman of the jury in the trial of the Weir, McKechney & Co. damage suit against the city, said yesterday that he would go before Judge Hanecy this morning and demand that the charges of jury corruption be investigated. He declared that the affidavits filed against Juror Tobey reflected in a degree on every member of the jury, and that it will be necessary to clear the matter up in justice to the rest of the jurors. Mr. Olewine has been employed as a compositor on a morning newspaper for years. He was complimented by Judge Hanecy for his efficient service as a juryman.

"These charges against Tobey are of a serious character," said Mr. Olewine, "and for my part I will not allow this stain to rest against the jury without the fullest investigation. I think the charges made by the attorneys for the city to be ridiculous, though I know nothing of the exact evidence alleged to be in the possession of the police.

"When I was elected foreman I made up my mind that there was to be no mysterious business in arriving at a verdict. The jury knew that certain members were under police surveillance, so I made a motion as soon as we started to get down to business that all ballots should be open. In this way it was impossible for any juror to conceal his identity and hang the jury. My motion was adopted, and all the jurors seemed to feel relieved.

Tobey in the Jury-Room.

"The first ballot taken was to decide whether the plaintiffs were entitled to any damages. In a few minutes we had arrived at a point wherein we all agreed, and then the next thing was to arrive at the proper amount. There were fifty-three items in the bill of particulars wherein the contractors alleged that they were entitled to money from the city. We appointed Juror Tobey secretary, and then we began taking up these items one by one. Tobey kicked continually about the amount we were giving McKechney. Sometimes we had to come his way, and again he would compromise and we would give McKechney a little more. On the face of things I could not consider for a moment that Tobey's actions were dishonest.

"The trouble about the case as far as the city is concerned was that the jury believed that City Engineer Ericson had made a blunder in the construction of the tunnel and was trying to conceal his mistake by hiding behind McKechney. The employés of the city certainly did not act right with the jurors. One of the jurors told me that Kittering invited him to have a glass of wine and also take dinner with him. Judge Hanecy expressly forbade this kind of a thing. We believed the verdict to be based upon justice and fairness."

Judge Hanecy to Investigate.

"I have not decided upon a plan of action yet," said Judge Hanecy, "but I will go into the matter in the morning. Mr. Walker does me an injustice in saying that I issued the injunction restraining the city from interfering with the contractors. If I remember right, it was Judge Bishop who issued that injunction. When a change of venue was asked Judge Smith was also included, and by agreement the case was placed on my calendar. I granted continuance after continuance at the request of the city, and have tried to exercise every courtesy in my power toward both sides."

Policemen who were sent to Tobey's residence, 309 Twenty-sixth street, yesterday were unable to gain admission to the building, and from its exterior appearance were led to believe no one was within.

The report telephoned by the Kenosha Chief of Police last Thursday to Captain Colleran that Dan Coughlin was in that city the preceding day and had left on the schooner Jura for Charlevoix, Mich., was refuted yesterday. Detective John Hanley of the Central Station, who was at the dock at Charlevoix when the Jura arrived, said he saw a big sailor aboard who slightly resembled Coughlin, but that was all.

WHITEHOUSE WELL KNOWN.

His Brother Tells of the Eye Trouble, Which Permits Sight at a Distance, but Not Near By.

William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who was reported in a dispatch yesterday as being totally blind from an affliction of the eyes, is a native of New York, and for many years was a resident of Chicago. Meridan Whitehouse was in Chicago a week ago and spoke of the failing eyesight of his brother. He said it was a peculiar malady. At some distance he could recognize objects perfectly, but close at hand the outline would fade away. He could recognize a friend across the street, but on nearer approach could see nothing. Mr. Whitehouse went to Wiesbaden to have his eyes treated, and it is thought that he may partially regain his sight. He is 55 years old, and the son of the late Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois. In Chicago he practiced law as a member of the firm of Judd & Whitehouse. After retiring from business in Chicago he went to England, where he has lived ever since near London.

SHEEPOWNERS WILL ORGANIZE

Growth of Stock Industry in the West Missouri Country Necessitates the Action.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 16.—There has been a wonderful increase in the number of sheep in the lands ceded a few years ago by the Sioux Indians, between the Missouri River and the Black Hills. The sheep raising industry has now reached such proportions that the owners have decided that it will be well for them to form an association similar to the organizations maintained by the cattle men, and accordingly a meeting has been called for Oct. 2 at Fort Pierre, when the Sheepmen's association will be organized.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Navigable Waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is something more important and far-reaching in the opposition to the opening of the drainage canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River than the bugaboo of water pollution. The sluggish energy and fatal conservatism of St. Louis have never ceased to dread the entrance into the Father of Waters of the energetic and progressive commercial influence of the Northwest, typified and embodied in the will power of Chicago. Commercially considered, the Mississippi, so far as its uses and benefits to the people are concerned, is of little more utility than a national sewer. By a parity of reasoning the cities and towns below St. Louis, and particularly those on the river between this city and Cairo, would be justified in opposing the entrance of St. Louis sewage into the river, on the ground of alleged fear of pollution. No one has ever dreamt of such opposition, nor has there ever existed the least foundation for any such senseless antagonism. No honest engineer or sensible, well-informed person, possessing the rudimentary knowledge of hydraulics and of the force of fluvial currents, can seriously contend that an increased outpour from Lake Michigan through the drainage canal into the Illinois and Mississippi, carrying 18,000,000 cubic feet of water per hour, or 432,000,000 feet per day, would not purify and disintegrate any amount of sewage. Converted into liquid measure, this volume represents the downward pressure and continuous propulsive force of 3,240,000,000 gallons, or 54,000,000 hogsheads of rapidly flowing water every twenty-four hours. Admitting that the water, on its entrance into the drainage canal, is charged with all the sewage, detritus, and impurity of a population four times as numerous as that of Chicago, the constant flow of the currents, the disintegrating effect of the elemental agitation and the attrition of molecular forces, going on perpetually, between the oxygen and hydrogen—living elements of pure water—and the decomposed elements of dead matter, I cannot believe that any scientist who has given even superficial consideration to this subject will care to contend that, with such an enormous flow of water, added to the natural four-mile current of the Mississippi, above and below St. Louis, there can exist any reasonable foundation for fear of water pollution, and, therefore, no just grounds for the opposition of certain influences, here and elsewhere, that cloak their antagonism to modern systems of navigation on the Mississippi River, in the garb of virtuous pretense that the waters of Lake Michigan will bring disease, destruction, and death to the dwellers on the Mississippi, when these great waterways are united, as they should have been years ago.

It is only a pretense, as I have it from good authority that not one of the commission that went to Chicago from here believes there is the slightest danger of pollution, but, in obedience to superior instructions, they reported as they did. When the locks and dams are opened and the Mississippi feels the increase in depth and volume that those 300,000 cubic feet, or 2,250,000 gallons, per minute, will add to its mighty currents, there will be, in a short time thereafter, a corresponding increase of satisfaction, even among those who now oppose the improvement, for, then, they will have learned that ocean-going vessels, of new design and modern type, can load, not only at St. Louis, but at Chicago, and at every river port between Chicago and this city, descend the Mississippi, and cross the gulf and ocean, delivering cargoes, without transfer or rehandling, at any river, lake, or seaport of the world, carrying 3,000 tons of freight on nine feet of water. JOHN F. CAHILL.

Objects to Questions.

Chicago, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What right has the Board of Review to ask, "What is your salary?" Is this an income tax? The Assessors, when asked about including in schedule stocks that did not pay dividend, replied, "Include them, this is not an income tax." I may have a salary today and not next month, but in the case of stocks and bonds, they belong to you and should be taxed the same as real estate, but not a man's salary. PHILLIP PHILLIPS.

Children's photos, 15 best cabinets, platinum finish, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:32 p. m.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Monday, July 17.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Germany, also mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. St. Paul.

Direct mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Germanic.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 19, 2 a. m.; also via Tacoma at 8:15 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 23, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 16.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 16, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Albany	29.80	78	82	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.88	68	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.02	90	96	S.	....	Fair
Amarillo	30.02	72	72	N.E.	.06	Fair
Bismarck	30.12	76	80	E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.84	72	72	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Boston	29.86	68	78	Calm	.08	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.98	78	90	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.80	80	86	S.E.	.02	Fair
Charlotte	29.98	86	100	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Cheyenne	30.10	62	70	S.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.90	76	82	S.W.	.01	Fair
Cincinnati	29.96	82	90	N.	.22	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.90	76	76	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.92	82	86	W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.14	66	72	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.04	80	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.88	78	80	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.06	72	84	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.94	78	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.02	68	72	N.E.	.16	Clear
El Paso	29.96	70	86	N.E.	.06	Rain
Edmonton	29.66	88	88	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	30.00	84	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.92	66	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.94	68	78	N.E.	.24	Fair
Havre	29.90	90	90	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.94	88	88	N.W.	....	Fair
Huron	30.10	80	82	N.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.94	76	84	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.06	84	94	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Kansas City	30.02	76	80	N.W.	.04	Fair
Lander	30.08	70	76	S.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.00	80	92	E.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.98	62	68	N.W.	.84	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.00	80	94	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
Minnedosa	30.04	76	80	Calm	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.02	92	96	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.78	70	74	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.04	80	96	W.	.02	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.02	84	90	S.	....	Fair
New York City	29.82	80	84	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	88	94	S.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.08	80	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.00	82	86	E.	.32	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.04	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.78	74	78	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Palestine	30.00	88	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	29.98	74	92	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.86	84	90	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.94	72	86	S.W.	.10	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.10	68	76	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.94	80	80	S.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.04	78	80	S.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.98	74	92	N.	1.76	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.02	70	78	N.W.	.04	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.88	86	88	N.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.88	58	72	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	72	82	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.00	88	92	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.88	72	92	E.	.78	Rain
White River	29.96	64	66	N.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	30.06	78	80	S.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.08	74	78	E.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bodden, Christine, 16; 60 Fremont-st., July 14.
Butler, Timothy, 71; 28 Almond-st., July 15.
Bodow, Rose, 6; 769 N. Halsted-st., July 15.
Carrington, Fay, 22; 350 Michigan-av., July 14.
Heyer, Mary, 64; 663 Walnut-st., July 15.
Karsten, Florentine, 52; 889 Montana-st., July 14.
Luskasek, Matej, 38; 708 Allport-av., July 14.
Link, Jacob, 28; 196 Mohawk-st., July 15.
Lytz, Kataryna, 74; 226 Harvey-st., July 15.
McDonald, John, 66; 283 S. Canal-st., July 14.
Schinke, Christ, 55; 688 Diversey-av., July 11.
Suter, John, 21; 506 W. 12th-st., July 14.
Stossand, Charles, 25; 470 Marshfield-av., July 12.
Sheets, Kate, 87; 238 93d-st., July 15.
Van Buskirk, Perry, 45; 1305 State-st., July 12.
Wahl, Charles J., 45; 296 North Marshfield-av., July 14.

DEATHS.

BECKER—Simon Becker, beloved husband of Babette Becker, aged 67 years. Funeral Tuesday, 10 a. m., from his late residence, 1325 Wrightwood-av., to Rosehill. Please omit flowers.

CAMPBELL—At 1836 Indiana-av., Sunday, July 16, 1899, Mary Emmes Campbell, aged 47 years, sister of David Campbell and Mrs. W. H. Swift. Burial at Pittsfield, Mass.

The popularity of this celebrated brand of beer should induce everyone who would appreciate an absolutely pure beer of an exquisite flavor peculiar to itself, to try it.

"The proof of the beer is not in smelling the cork."

This special brew is of the most wholesome products. Properly aged before bottling, biliousness does not follow from its use.

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Ring up the brewery or drop a postal and order a case sent to your home.

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DIRECT, QUICK DELIVERY

Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.
CHICAGO.

DEATHS.

KERNS—Michael Kerns, aged 67, at 205 N. State-st. Funeral Tuesday morning from Cathedral of Holy Name, by train to Peru, Ill.

PERKINS—July 16, at Berwyn, Ill., Robert Ash Perkins, aged 42 years. Devonshire, England, papers please copy.

STEGER—Sunday, July 16, Mary Steger, nee Geldmacher, aged 32 years 9 months and 7 days, beloved wife of Henry Steger, daughter of Felicia Geldmacher and sister of Kate, James, Anna, Louis, Charles, Louisa, and Edward Geldmacher. Funeral from late residence, 414 Sedgwick-st., Wednesday, July 19, at 1:30 p. m., to Rosehill. Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., papers please copy.

UNDERWOOD—Mrs. Charles Underwood, nee Veeder, at St. Charles, Ill., Sunday, July 16, at 1:30 p. m. Funeral Tuesday, July 18, via carriages to Spring Lake Cemetery, Aurora, Ill.

WHITESON—Arona, beloved daughter of Marcus and Cecelia Whiteson, aged 7 years 8 months and 12 days. Funeral from 612 W. 21st-st. Notice hereafter.

HAWTHORNE RACES—JULY 10 TO 22.
Five or more races each day, beginning at 2:15 p. m. Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission 75c.
Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st. *9:45 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:20, and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted, and Ashland; returning at 4:34 p. m. and after races. *Do not stop at Ashland-av.
C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western avs., returning after races.
The Metropolitan and Lake Street elevated and Madison, Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds.
Special electric cars leave State and Van Buren at 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, and 1:15 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland, and Ogden avs., direct to track in 40 minutes.
Metropolitan Express Trains leaving Paulina-av. at 12:59, 1:11, 1:23, and 1:35 p. m., stop at all stations on loop, Franklin, Halsted, and Marshfield av., reaching track 23 minutes from Franklin-st.

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Sisters Pringle & Parodi. Gray Sisters.
Jas. & Fannie Donovan. Manjonita & Eugene.
Colton & Darrow. Maddox & Wayne.
Brothers Shaw. Lilian Aldimere.
Ahern & Patrick. Webster & Hayes.
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THE THREE MUSKETEERS.
The Famous Romantic Costume Drama.
THE BIOGRAPH—LEW HAWKINS—Adele Purvis Onri—Marsh & Sartella.

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AN UP TO THE STANDARD BILL.
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MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

The Autumn Festival. Now that the Festival association has rid itself of the stadium elephant it is time for the Federal committee, which is acting independently, and the association to get together, sink all their differences, pool their resources, and unite their energies to give the city a brilliant celebration in October. Mr. Truax and Mr. Gordon should have no difficulty in coming to terms and setting the proper machinery to work. The people will stand by them. It will be fatal to the project if these forces work apart; nor can the Federal committee expect to work alone without exposing the whole scheme to the charge of partisanship. The laying of the corner stone of the Government Building must be a ceremonial in which all classes of citizens can join heartily, and the way to accomplish this is for the Federal committee to join hands with the association. Then, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, there is no reason why the autumn festival should not be a success.

Immorality in the Classics. Professor Mathews of Newark, N. J., made something of a sensation before the National Educational association by launching forth on a wholesale denunciation of the Greek and Latin classics. He said Cæsar was a butcher, and Cicero a demagogue; Virgil makes a hero of a man who did not hesitate to betray and desert a woman; Homer recites the history of the licentious Achilles, who sulked in his tent because he was denied a concubine. Mr. Mathews says this is all instruction in immorality. He will find immoral deeds recorded in the Old Testament, sometimes condemned, sometimes not, yet the Bible has never been regarded as specially harmful to the young. Nor has it been apparent that the numerous generations of young students who have studied the Latin and Greek classics have turned out to be any more depraved citizens than those who never heard of Æneas or Achilles. Mr. Mathews' proposition to improve the morals of the race by teaching present-day economics in place of Virgil and Homer cannot be regarded as brilliant.

Sympathizing with Crime. Already a movement has begun in New York to secure the pardon of Mrs. Addie Barrow, who was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for complicity in the kidnaping of Baby Marion Clark. The ground upon which the petitioners ask for executive clemency is that the prisoner was merely a tool of her husband. If it were not for the fact that morbid if not maudlin persons are in every community, and that their sympathies always operate for criminals, especially if the criminals happen to be women, it would be difficult to understand how such a movement could be started. There is no meaner or baser crime than that of kidnaping. It is unnatural and it endangers every home. Ordinarily it requires more than one person to commit it. The person who aids the author of the plot is just as guilty and dangerous as the latter, and those who sympathize with "the tool" are not much better. Fortunately Governor Roosevelt is the last man in the world to be influenced by these morbid degenerates, or to take a step which would endanger the safety of children in every home in that State.

The Nude in Montreal. And now the prurient prudes of Montreal are in distress because a nymph has found her way into Gallery Park. Rather it is a full-fledged goddess, but nymph or goddess, the creature is without clothes; hence the horror she has created. It appears that she was found stored away in the shops of the Water department by an Alderman who has the same name as the park. Alderman Gallery was anxious to decorate his namesake, and the goddess being of no use in the shops where he found her he set her up in the park and gave her the most conspicuous place in it. She was at once the center of attraction, and the next morning the Alderman also found that he was a center of attraction, for the newspapers teemed with communications assailing him furiously and charging him with trying to ruin the morals of the community. The Alderman, however, is making a magnificent fight for his goddess, and swears that rather than remove her he will put her in a petticoat, corset, and straw hat. It seems to us the people of Montreal are making unnecessary fuss. What would they think if, instead of a goddess, they had seven seven-foot nude nymphs disporting themselves in Gallery Park?

Rapid Enlistment for the Philippines. The eager response to the government's call for volunteers in the Philippine service is an encouraging proof of the national feeling on the expansion question. The first week has been marked by the enrollment of nearly 1,800 men, and the recruiting stations have as yet scarcely got things in working order. At the present rate every four days will add a new regiment to the rolls, and the full quota will probably be completed by the middle of August. Less than 250 men have thus far been enrolled for the Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, but the recruiting sergeants have not yet got to work in the outlying districts of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. When it is remembered that only one man out of every four or five is accepted it will be seen that half enough men to fill the entire ten regiments have already offered their services. This fact thoroughly discounts the claims of the anti-expansionists about the Philippine campaign's alleged unpopularity. The prompt response to President McKinley's call is a proof of the enthusiastic desire of the nation to support him and to crush the Filipino revolt without further ceremony. Though the labor market is active and employment is more abundant than it has been in many years thousands of the picked men of the nation are willing to undertake military duty almost at a day's notice. If it should be necessary to raise 100,000 men it can be done with equal ease. It is fortunate that the rapid enlistment will enable the new volunteer regiments to organize and drill without delay, so that they can be in first rate fighting trim by the time the rainy season closes. Then the Filipino revolt should be wiped out with a rush.

DECLINE OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Booker T. Washington discusses the present status of the race problem in a dispassionate article in the current Popular Science Monthly. He calls attention to the fact that 1873 marked the point of the negro's greatest activity and influence in political life. From that date to the present the negro has steadily lost in the number of elective offices held, until now, "with few exceptions, he is without representatives in the law-making bodies of the State and of the nation."

This able negro writer attempts to trace the causes of the change and to forecast its effects. He believes the mistakes of the reconstruction era are at the root of the difficulty. He divides the blame between self-seeking Northern politicians, who at first sought to control the negro vote, and the Southern whites, who refused to take the negro into their political confidence. The result was to create the impression that the Southern negro would be forever arrayed as a political opponent of the Southern white man. With the increasing suppression of the colored vote this breach has widened. The Southern negroes are much more intelligent now than they were thirty years ago, but the whites refuse to recognize the fact or to give them a chance to become interested in local or other political questions. The illegal measures used to disfranchise the negroes are demoralizing the whites themselves, and are the chief factor in causing the increase of lawlessness throughout the South.

If this writer proves anything in his article it is that the two races must stand or fall together in the South. If the negro is not stimulated and encouraged by just laws to become a good citizen the result will be worse for the white man than for the black. In South Carolina nearly two-thirds of the population are negroes. Unless these negroes are encouraged by just election laws to become taxpayers and intelligent producers the white people will have an eternal millstone around their necks. The negroes are in the South to stay, and they will either pull upward or downward. "We shall contribute one-third to the business and industrial prosperity of the South," says Booker T. Washington, "or we shall prove a veritable body of death, stagnating, depressing, retarding every effort to advance the body politic." It rests with the Southern white men to choose which it shall be. At present they seem to have chosen the evil. They have set about suppressing the ballot of the black man without interfering with that of the illiterate white. The injustice underlying the scheme is a canker that is doing more injury to the whites than to the blacks. A study of the South will show that where there has been the greatest injustice and dishonesty in voting there is today the lowest condition of both races, the least prosperity, and the least security for human life.

The writer suggests that the negro "must make every effort possible in every way possible to secure the friendship, the confidence, the coöperation of his white neighbor in the South." He believes that a property and educational test for voting, applied honestly and fairly to both races, is the only permanent cure for the present evils. As the first step in this direction he urges the industrial development of the negro. There would be more hope for such development if the negro were once given a fair chance to learn trades and take part in industries. Until the Southern people realize that the negro must be allowed to become a responsible, tax-paying citizen there will be no solution either for the "black evil" or for the more inexcusable "white evil."

The Price of Tinplate Advanced. The tinplate combine having raised wages 15 per cent now puts up the price of its product from $4.25 for a hundred-pound box to $4.75. This is an advance of 11 per cent. The combine will not get the full benefit of the raise, however, as it was agreed that wages should advance 2 per cent when the selling price of tinplate was above $4.25. The company is calling on consumers to pay this additional half dollar so as to make them pay the higher wages to be received by the men. But the consumers may conclude not to do so. The point has about been reached where it will pay to buy the foreign product, even though it has to pay a duty of a cent and a half a pound. It will be much cheaper for the exporters of canned meats, etc., to buy the foreign tinplate, because they get a rebate of 99 per cent of the duties. During the last fiscal year only about 110 million pounds of tinplate were imported. Most likely importations will increase from now on, so that while at this moment the tinplate company can sell the product of its mills when running at full capacity, before long it will be unable to do so. Then the payment of satisfactory dividends will be a more difficult matter.

SCARCITY OF PAPER MONEY.

A New York dispatch says that there is an unusual scarcity of paper money in that city in spite of the fact that there is 1,100 millions of currency, of which all but about 45 millions is in the banks or in the hands of the people. The Subtreasury officials say that this scarcity of paper money at New York is due primarily to the greatly increased prosperity of the country, and secondarily to the outflow of money to the West. When money has to be shipped to the South and West it is cheaper and more convenient to send bills than gold. If much paper money has been sent West little of it has lodged in the Chicago banks. The local national banks actually held at the close of June more gold coin than they did paper of all kinds. They had nearly 22 millions in gold and 21 millions in legal tenders, national bank notes, silver certificates, and gold certificates.

These complaints of a scarcity of paper money seem to come from the banks more than from the common people. The latter have not been known to refuse gold when tendered them, for it is rarely paid out to them in quantities which they find it burdensome to carry. The money they receive, whether paper or coin, is handed over soon to landlord, grocer, or butcher. But the banks prefer greatly paper to gold, as long as they are confident of the redeemability of that paper. Gold remittances are more expensive than paper remittances. The coin takes up more room than the paper and is not as easily handled. It is a simpler matter to count over a large sum when in five hundred or thousand dollar bills than when in eagles or double eagles even. Whatever inconveniences there are attaching to the use of coin the banks experience on a grand scale and ordinary people on an infinitesimal scale. So it is not strange that the banks grumble, and would like to see the volume of the currency increased.

There is one way in which that can be done without incurring the risk of putting in circulation currency which may prove to be untrustworthy. That is the resumption of the issuance of gold certificates. Probably the Chicago banks would be glad to deposit in the Subtreasury the bulk of their gold holdings and receive therefor gold certificates in large or small denominations. In the past the smallest denomination was $20. There is no reason why there should not be $5 gold certificates. If permission to make gold deposits were granted there would be an abundant supply of currency. It would be a safe currency, and the cost to the government would be slight.

The Dangers of Root Beer. Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of the W. C. T. U. has made another horrible discovery to the effect that root beer contains alcohol, and has begun a crusade in Evanston against the dangers of the root beer habit. No doubt Evanston needed this new reform. It has been so quiescent of late that any one might have known it was in some mischief, but it required the keen scent of the W. C. T. U. to discover that the secret sin of Evanstonians was root beer. The only trouble with Mrs. Bullock's crusade is that it is too limited. Root beer is not the only thing that contains alcohol. To be certain that no vestige of alcohol gets into the Evanstonian stomach she should close up the bakeries and forbid the use of yeast. Home-made bread, especially when fresh, may contain quite as much alcohol as root beer. Unleavened bread is less open to suspicion. Fruits are sometimes known to generate alcohol in the stomach. In fact, all solid foods are more or less dangerous in this respect. Nothing remains but milk and water, and milk is not above suspicion. At present there seems to be no particular danger of delirium tremens in a straight diet of absolutely pure water, but it should first be filtered and boiled. Mrs. Bullock is too modest in her reform program.

WAGE-EARNING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Prior to the inauguration in 1871 of the public school system there was school accommodation in England and Wales for but 8.75 per cent of the population. In 1893 that per cent had risen to 19.38. While there was accommodation, however, for 5,762,617 scholars, the average attendance was but 4,100,000, which indicated a large degree of non-attendance, irregular or permanent. The energy bestowed upon public education has probably reduced this percentage since 1893, but in the current North American Review not only the persistence of the problem but its chief cause is discussed under the head of "School Children as Wage-Earners," by Sir John E. Gorst, a member of Lord Salisbury's government. He asserts that "a million children in England and Wales are never reached at all by our educational machinery," the actual attendance being "about one-fifth" below the registry, and the absentees being largely "the same children" from day to day.

The reason for this situation "is that the claims of education have a most powerful and formidable rival in the claims of labor." Child labor is alleged to be "demanded and justified" on the grounds of (1) poverty of parents, (2) its indispensableness in certain processes of industry, and (3) "the convenience of the richer classes . . . in their amusements." Sir John suggests, however, (1) that parental greed or indifference rather than poverty sometimes explains child labor, while, in any case, "economists declare that the ultimate effect of . . . child labor . . . is to lower the wages of adults" in the long run; (2) that its indispensableness to certain industries is disproved by its progressive withdrawal, voluntarily or through factory legislation, from such industries; and (3) that the employment of children "as caddies on golf links, as beaters or stops at a shooting party, or to pick up balls at tennis," though semi-recreative, and so at other times harmless, is indefensible "in school hours."

The primary result of labor for profit or wages by school children is stated to be that it often withdraws them from school altogether, and in other cases sends them to school "in a state wholly unfit to be taught." This "state" may be due to exhausting work, like distributing papers or peddling milk at an early hour, or to the morning task of "half-timers" in factories, who "generally spend the hours of afternoon school in slumber," or to a lack of that "play so necessary to every young animal in its early years"—"as if recreation were not a necessity for all children, but a luxury appropriate only to the children of the rich." Non-attendance also demoralizes the discipline and system of the school, and so is unjust to the other pupils.

Three remedies are suggested—namely: A readjustment of school terms in agricultural, fishing, and other districts, so as to leave the children free during times of harvest, big "catches of fish," or timber-cutting to render services in these wholesome employments without absenting themselves from school. Second, local restrictions upon children's hours for trade on the streets, and, third, making greater use of the special knowledge of teachers to ascertain and prevent improper cases of child labor.

While these remedies all seem wise, they do not reach the chief element of the problem, which is the economic dependence of many families, especially those which have lost the bread-winner, upon the labor of their young members. Sir John might have cited the policy now pursued by the London County Council of promoting education beyond the elementary schools by granting to the families of bright boys scholarships nearly equal to their possible earnings. Or he might have mentioned the policy followed first in the Canton of Zurich, and now by Switzerland as a whole, of granting to every widow a fixed weekly sum for each of her children of school age. Or he might have cited John Burns' comment upon the Socialists' demand for free meals for school children—that he was in favor of giving the father wages enough to enable him to feed his own children.

The last is undoubtedly the sentiment which would prevail in this country, and yet there are cases for which it would not provide, such as widows' or disabled families. To what extent child labor, due to family poverty, occasions non-attendance at school in this country is by no means known. That it exists to some extent is well known. That it is a misfortune which should be faced and dealt with is also well known. As to our own city, the better enforcement of our compulsory education law, to which we now look forward, and the collection of data thereunder should throw valuable light upon the subject.

Triumph of the Trolley. Though the trolley car has triumphed in State street, let it not be puffed up or imagine a vain thing. It has displaced the once wonderful cable, and has done it fairly, because it is in some respects superior as a mode of transit. But if the overhead trolley imagines it is the end and acme of urban rapid transit it is grossly deceived. The cable car was only the second step in improvement, the horse car having been the first. The cable system lasted seventeen years, but improvements come more rapidly now than they did in the past, and the overhead trolley car need not be surprised to find itself relegated to the junk shop within a good deal shorter time than was the cable car. Thus far the trolley system has proved the cheapest and most practical invention for street transit, but its unsightly and dangerous wires will always be against it, and there are already rivals in the field that must sooner or later supersede it. There are possibilities in compressed air, in liquid air, and in electric storage batteries that may at any time revolutionize the street car business. The coming of the automobile may in time have a serious effect on the business of the car lines. What the next step in the evolution of the street car will be no one can say, but that there will be a further improvement at no distant time is a safe prediction.

THE BICYCLE COMBINE.

It is rumored that the negotiations for the consolidation of the bicycle companies which have been on foot so long have ended in failure. The report is that the bankers who were to finance the undertaking, supplying the funds for the purchase of the more important plants, have backed out, and that some of the concerns which thought favorably at first of the consolidation scheme have changed their minds. The truth of these reports is denied by some of the men interested in the project. They say they are still working away at their plan and hope to carry it out. They are making slow headway, however.

It should occasion no surprise if conservative bankers come to the conclusion that it is wise to let the bicycle trust alone and not tie up their money even for a short time in an enterprise the investing public is not likely to take kindly to. It is glutted with "industrials" at this moment, and the most alluring propectuses will not provoke the jaded appetites of investors. For it is well understood that the bicycle business is not what it was a few years ago, when most of the concerns, in spite of their heavy advertising and other expenses, were making a good deal of money. The bicycle craze has come to an end. The wheel is used for purposes of recreation and business as extensively as ever, but the practice of throwing away old wheels yearly and buying new ones, so as to get the benefit of the latest real or imaginary improvement in construction, is pretty much at an end.

The bicycle manufacturers have not shared in the burst of prosperity which most manufacturers have enjoyed. They have had to contend with a great advance in the price of about all the raw materials they use, but there has been no increase in the demand for their goods. Some of those manufacturers may be more than willing to sell out to a trust and get out of the business. Others may see in consolidation an opportunity to reduce the cost of marketing their goods, which has swallowed up a large percentage of the profits. Competition between the different concerns has been keen and expensive. But outsiders, whether bankers or business-men, cannot help seeing that the bicycle industry as a whole is not going to be as profitable in the near future as in the past, and that, therefore, a consolidation scheme, as heavily overcapitalized as such schemes usually are—and often have to be, in order that promoters may make something—will be quite unworkable.

Attempt to Revive Croquet. A mild attempt is being made at some of the summer resorts to revive the gentle game of croquet, which requires some skill and but little exercise, and thus is suited to the hot weather. It was but a few years ago that croquet raged upon every lawn, and matches were made between clubs which were reported in the sporting columns of newspapers. But first came the ladylike game of tennis, then the fashionable game of golf, and with it the rage for the bicycle, and croquet abated. It is not likely to make much impression in society circles at least. Tennis, golf, and the wheel will speedily fall into "innocuous desuetude," for "squash" has been selected as the fashionable game, Mrs. Vanderbilt having promulgated the edict at Newport and set the pace by erecting a thousand-dollar "squash" court. It will soon be squash all over societydom.

COTTON INSTEAD OF WOOL.

According to a Montana dispatch, the highest price received for wool in the State for five years was paid last week. There is no doubt that the wool schedules of the Dingley tariff, coupled with the general prosperity of the country, have helped the Western ranchmen greatly. The advance in the price of wool has done much to wean them from their devotion to free silver. But the effect of those high duties on wool on the wearers of woolens is another matter. The indications are that, while they are not paying much more for woolens than they did when raw wool was free, as it was under the Wilson tariff, they are getting goods of inferior quality, containing less wool and more cotton than a few years ago.

During the last fiscal year only 75,000,000 pounds of wool were imported. This was a falling off from the preceding year, when 133,000,000 pounds, mostly dutiable, were imported. In 1895, wool being free, the United States took from other countries 206,000,000 pounds, and in 1896 230,000,000 pounds. It is true that during the fiscal year 1897 351,000,000 pounds were imported, the excess being due to the impending Dingley tariff. But if the manufacturers had consumed as much wool annually since 1897 as they did prior to 1897 the excess importations of that year would have been worked off some time ago.

There has been an increase in the population, and, consequently, a larger market for woolens. Foreign imports for the last fiscal year were smaller than for the preceding fiscal year. The American manufacturers have had the field pretty much to themselves. The people have been prosperous and free buyers. Yet the quantity of wool consumed has decreased. Doubtless it will be found, when the manufacturing statistics are collected next year, that the manufacturers of woolen goods are using a larger percentage of cotton and a smaller percentage of wool than ever before. That enables them to keep down prices, but the goods are inferior.

Relieving Indigent Veterans. An act was passed four years ago for the relief of indigent war veterans and their families. The local authorities—in this county the County board—are required to make relief appropriations to be drawn on by the Commander and Quartermaster of a Grand Army post. Those officers, and not the public authorities, determine how much relief shall be given and to whom, and their requisitions have to be honored blindly. It is alleged that Illinois is the only State which has such a law and Cook the only county in which it is carried out, and that as a consequence this county has become the Mecca of veterans and their families who are really indigent or who pretend to be so in order to get assistance. It is certain that for some reason there has been an increase in the drafts on the treasury for the relief of veterans, and therefore the County board is thinking of declaring that none but the families of genuine Illinois soldiers shall be assisted. If it be true that veterans from other States are moving here to get the benefit of Cook County liberality there certainly should be no objection to the restrictive measure mentioned. The constitutionality of the law may well be questioned. The Legislature has no authority to permit private parties to expend a part of the tax receipts. Nobody is anxious, however, to attack laws for the benefit of indigent veterans unless those laws are grossly abused. If the Grand Army posts have been granting relief too liberally they should change their methods.

OUTDOOR BATHING PLACES.

The old adage about shoemakers' families would be appropriate for Chicago as regards opportunities for "taking a swim." To many person no exercise is, from all points of view, so fine as swimming, and yet, though we are on the edge of a great inland ocean, we are poverty-stricken so far as convenient and popular facilities for bathing are concerned.

Boston has led American cities in provisions for outdoor bathing. As early as 1861 a special committee was appointed by the City Council to inquire into the subject. The war interrupted the proceedings, but in 1866 another committee was constituted, and, pursuant to its recommendations, $20,000 was appropriated for the purpose and six floating baths and bathing beaches opened that season. The following year this number was doubled, and others were added until, in 1897, there were eighteen such places. Last year the idea received a new impetus under Mayor Quincy. The management of the baths was transferred from the Board of Health to a special commission serving without pay. The places for outdoor bathing were increased to thirty, the capacity of those previously existing enlarged, the five cent charge for suits was abandoned and they were furnished free at the places where they were required, the charge for towels was reduced from three cents to one cent, soap was supplied for one cent, and the number of baths increased from 657,275 the previous year to nearly 2,000,000.

The completion of the drainage canal and the consequent purification of the lake will prepare the way for opening bathing beaches along the shore, and possibly render floating baths practicable at certain points along the river. It would also be an excellent improvement if bathing pools could be set apart in the larger parks. Such pools are used to an enormous extent in some European cities, and in this city they would have the advantage over the lake of a less severe temperature.

If the special commission called for in Alderman Jackson's resolution for an inquiry concerning an extension of the park system is constituted after the Council resumes, as we trust it may be, it would do well to bear in mind in its inquiries and report this need for outdoor bathing facilities.

CHICAGO STARS.

At a recent dinner given by the Folk Lore society of London to Professor Starr of the Chicago University Andrew Lang deplored the fact that St. Andrew's had no professor in anthropology, while the people of Chicago, that "home of wheat and hogs," had acquired a knowledge of the folk lore of "vanished peoples."

That Chicagoans know more about folk lore than wheat lore and are less familiar with vanished pigs than vanished peoples is, of course, a self-evident truth, and it is well that the British people are beginning to realize the fact, but it is certain that the people of this city do not seem to manifest so profound an interest in the subject that Professor Starr knows so thoroughly and talks about so beguilingly as Londoners seem to do. It would be well to be more appreciative of the luster of the stars in our own firmament.

PERSONALS.

Samuel F. Langham has been Coroner for the City of London for fifty years.

The Emperor of Japan owns 3,000 fine horses. He is devoted to horse-racing, but never bets.

Alfred Harmsworth of the London Mail is as great a devotee of the automobile as is James Gordon Bennett.

General Wheeler wears as cuff buttons two buttons that were shot off his uniform during the war of the rebellion.

Chauncey M. Depew was smitten with the delights of the automobile in London, and will keep one in Washington.

Miss Ellen Terry says that in her youth she "wanted to keep a shop, a baby linen shop, or a chemist's, or to be a sailor."

Miss Gladys Master promises to be the belle of the London season. "When she appeared from behind the curtains which veiled her, with rich masses of fair hair hanging down her shoulders, with her complexion of dazzling brilliancy, and her tall, graceful figure, there was a murmur of admiration throughout the audience," says a London society paper.

Lord Roberts mourns the loss of his famous Arab charger Vonodel. He had ridden her in India and at home for twenty-two years, and Vonodel was a favorite with both the British and the native troops. Vonodel attracted great attention in the jubilee procession of 1897, when she was decorated by permission of the Queen with the Cabul medal, with four clasps, and the Kandahar Star.

The Reg'lar Army Man.

[From the Fishkill Weekly Times.]

He ain't no gold-lace Belvedere
To sparkle in the sun;
He don't parade with gay cockade
And posies in his gun.
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely, spick, and span;
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The reg'lar army man.
The marchin', parchin',
Pipe clay starchin',
Reg'lar army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,
Nor yet at social tea;
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt to spend it free.
He ain't no temperance advocate,
He likes to fill the can,
He's kinder rough and may be tough,
The reg'lar army man.
The rarin', tarin',
Sometimes swearin',
Reg'lar army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet;
But let a row start anyhow
They'll send for him, you bet.
He don't cut any ice at all
In fashion's social plan.
He gets the job to face the mob,
The reg'lar army man.
The willin', drillin',
Made for killin',
Reg'lar army man.

There ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off to war,
He gets no speech or prayerful "preach"
From Mayor or Governor.
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off with the van
To start the fight and start it right,
The reg'lar army man.
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Reg'lar army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He don't talk big or brave;
He knows he's in to fight and win
Or help fill up a grave.
He ain't no "mamma's darling," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
The reg'lar army man.
The dandy, handy,
Cool and sandy,
Reg'lar army man.

—Arthur J. Mekeel, private, Company C, Eleventh United States Infantry, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Medical Value of Singing.

Army Doctor Barth of Koeslin has discovered that singing possesses health-giving properties.

It intensifies, he says, the respiratory movements, thus rendering the lungs capable of dealing with more air. This increases and strengthens the action of all the organs of the body, appetite and thirst increase, and the more frequent movements of the diaphragm and the wall of the abdomen materially aid digestion.

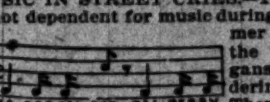
Singing also acts beneficially on the development of the larynx, the nose, and the throat, and the sense of hearing is sharpened. Thus it can be considered as a preventive against chronic diseases of the lungs and even of the heart.—Berlin Correspondence London Leader.

Chew or Eschew?

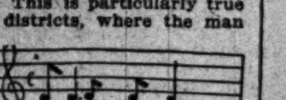
Some persons chew chewing gum and some eschew chewing chewing gum. One may chew or eschew chewing, just as one chooses.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

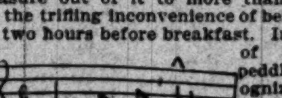
MUSIC IN STREET CRIES.—The streets are not dependent for music during the summer months on the hand organs and wandering bands. There is vocal music as well,



beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning, when the first Italian fruit vender goes his rounds, and continued during the day by the old iron man, the umbrella mender, and the host of other perambulating merchants who announce their coming with more or less melodious cries. This is particularly true in the residence districts, where the man who goes to bed late is often awakened before his time by the song of the back-door merchant.



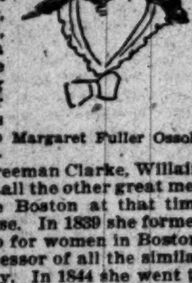
In such cases it is to be feared that not much attention is paid to the rhythm of the cry or the sympathetic quality of the voice. In fact, it is reported that Superintendent of Police Kipley has been asked to forbid the cries of street merchants in the interest of peaceful sleep. One Chicago musician, however, believes that the music of the street cries is not properly appreciated. Any one who has a true love of art can, he asserts, get enough pleasure out of it to more than make up for the trifling inconvenience of being waked up two hours before breakfast. In the cries of the fruit peddlers he recognizes the influence of the Italian school of music.



These cries are always high pitched and usually melodious. The berry man is the prima donna of the street choir. The rags and old iron man sings through his nose and there is about his cry something of the tragic monotony of a chant. The cry of the umbrella mender is in a minor key. It is repeated over and over without the slightest variation. The newsboys on the down-town corners, on the contrary, shout in the shrillest treble. With them it is not so much a question of voice as of lung power. In fact, there is among them a recognized aristocracy, who, because of the fact that they can make themselves heard for several blocks, demand and receive a bonus from the newspapers for calling "extras."

MUST BE A BUSY EDITOR.—Editor Charles Pence of the Kenney (Ill.) Herald is evidently a busy man. In addition to acting as staff of the Herald, he runs a bicycle repair shop, sells bicycles, and deals in books and stationery and writing materials.

SHE FORMED THE FIRST WOMAN'S CLUB.—With a great international congress of women just over in London it is interesting to note that tomorrow will be the forty-ninth anniversary of the death of the first great pioneer of the cause of the advancement of woman. Margaret Fuller was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., in 1810. Early in life she showed remarkable ability. At the age of 15 she was proficient in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, besides having a thorough knowledge of literature. During her succeeding career as a school mistress she was thrown into contact with Emerson, Alcott, James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, and all the other great men who helped to make Boston at that time the hub of the universe. In 1839 she formed a conversational club for women in Boston, which was the predecessor of all the similar organizations of today. In 1844 she went to work on the New York Tribune and two years later she went to Europe, where she married the Marquis Ossoli, an Italian gentleman of noble birth. In 1850, on her way home to America, with her husband and child, the ship was wrecked and the whole family were drowned.

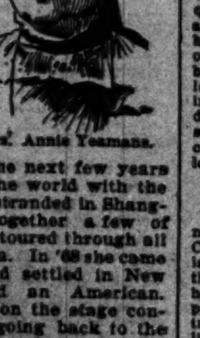

Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

ADDITIONS TO OUR PHILIPPINE FLEET.—Not satisfied with wiping most of the large vessels in Spain's navy off the ocean, the government has just secured by purchase thirteen light-draft gunboats which the Spaniards left behind them in the Philippines. In addition, five other ocean tugs and steam launches have been either bought or captured, and nine of the ships which were part of Admiral Dewey's spoils are now in good condition. Although the Philippine fleet has been increased by twenty-seven vessels within the last few months, most of them are of such light draft that they can be used in ascending the rivers and patrolling the shores of the islands.

OLD "FARO KING'S" STRANGE LIFE.—Benjamin D. Maxham, who died last week in Vineland, N. J., where he was a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church and prominent in philanthropic work, led a strange life. In the old days, when he was known as the "Faro King" of the Pacific coast, he had often to defend himself against the attacks of desperate criminals. On one occasion, while he was running a miners' supply house and faro bank at Virginia City, he noticed that his watch dog kept putting his nose down to the floor and growling. He listened and could hear the sound of metal clicking against stone. He at once made up his mind that robbers were tunneling under the building with the idea of robbing his bank. Going out he found the opening of the tunnel 200 feet away. Without asking for assistance he bored several holes ten feet deep in a straight line from the opening to his house and filled them with powder. At midnight when he heard the robbers again at work he exploded the mines and the tunnel caved in, crushing the robbers beneath it. Maxham went to San Francisco in 1852, and, after breaking all the faro banks in the city, opened up one of his own. When he went East he took, it is estimated, $2,000,000 with him. At the time of his death his fortune is said to have amounted to $5,000,000.

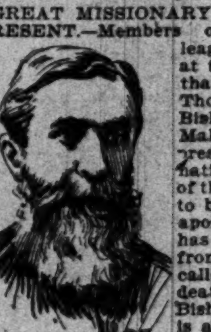
Benjamin D. Maxham.

SIXTY-YEAR-OLD ACTRESS GOES HOME TO WED.—One year ago Mrs. Annie Yeamans celebrated the completion of her fiftieth year on the stage. Now she announces her engagement to Sir Roger Llandil of the Isle of Man. It is a curious coincidence that Mrs. Yeamans was herself born on the Isle of Man, though she left it with her father's family when she was a baby and has never in the more than sixty years which have passed since been back to the place of her birth. Her girlhood was spent in Australia, where as a child she went on the stage. Then she joined a circus and in the next few years went on a trip around the world with the show. When the circus stranded in Shanghai Mrs. Yeamans got together a few of the performers and they toured through all the possible parts of China. In '68 she came to the United States and settled in New York, where she married an American. Since then she has been on the stage continuously. Now she is going back to the little island where she was born to spend her old age in retirement.


Mrs. Annie Yeamans.

IT WILL RAIN FOR FORTY DAYS.—Saturday was St. Swithin's day. According to tradition which has come down for more than a thousand years, if it rains on the old saint's anniversary it will rain during each twenty-four hours for the next forty days. Accordingly, in consequence of the heavy rain on Saturday morning, moisture may be expected for the remainder of July and the most of August. St. Swithin was the Bishop of Winchester, in England, and it is a matter of tradition that during his lifetime he performed many miracles. One of those most frequently mentioned relates to an old lady who set off to market with a basket of eggs. Catching sight of the saint, she was so overcome with awe that she stumbled, and, dropping her basket, broke all the eggs. The saint felt so much pity for her that he made the eggs whole again and put them back in her basket. St. Swithin, who died in 862, was buried "in a vile place," where the dripping from the eaves of Winchester Church would fall on his grave. Devotees who came to pray at his grave reported so many miracles as a result of their prayers that King Edgar finally had the remains of the saint taken up and deposited in a splendid sepulcher inside Winchester Cathedral.

GREAT MISSIONARY BISHOP TO BE PRESENT.—Members of the Epworth league are delighted at the announcement that Bishop James M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia, will be present at the international convention of the league, which is to be held at Indianapolis this week. He has just returned from India, being called home by the death of a son. Bishop Thoburn, who is an Ohio man, is 63 years old. He first went out to India in 1859. He preached in both the native and English languages and built up the largest church in India. He served as presiding elder of the Indian conference and was for five years editor of the Indian Witness. In 1888 he was elected Missionary Bishop of India and Polynesia. During the Indianapolis conference he will make several addresses.


Bishop Thoburn.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" FOURTH OF JULY FIGURES.

Reasonable restraint is probably better than efforts to prohibit the fun outright. There is no doubt, however, that something should be done to limit the dangerous privileges now enjoyed by young America on certain of the national holidays. There is no reason why one small boy, or even a whole squad of noisy youngsters, should be licensed to disturb and endanger others in their desperate efforts to make a loud noise and have fun.—Galveston News.

What has the deadly firecracker to do with the Fourth of July, anyhow? Why shouldn't this nation have the dignity and originality to celebrate its natal day with something distinctively American instead of borrowing a dangerous and annoying custom from the heathenish and decaying Orient? It is only a step from the cannon cracker to the dynamite bomb, but there is a wide difference between patriotism and anarchy. There should be no less a distinction between the sounds they utter.—Carrollton Patriot.

"The Chicago Tribune" a few days ago printed a tabulated statement of the casualties occurring on the Fourth of July. The figures were supplied by correspondents in various cities. Another year should witness a reform, though how it is to be brought about is not clear, since the ordinances already on the books are deliberately violated and no effort is made by municipal authorities to enforce them. It is probable the idiotic business will continue until the list of mangled and slaughtered reaches the dimensions of a battle; then something may be done.—Rockford Recorder.

The time has come for legal interference with some of these forms of danger. Newspapers are agitating it; legislators are considering it, and the people are beginning to awaken to the necessity for it. There can be no reasonable objection to the more harmless fireworks, but there is a growing demand for State prohibition of the use of cannon crackers, dynamite bombs, and those sort of engines that are not only distressing to ears and nerves but dangerous to life and limb. At the same time a public sentiment against this noisy manner of demonstrating patriotic feelings and a cultivation of more quiet and more enjoyable ways of spending our great national holiday, will do much to work a much-needed reform.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

The inclination to laugh when complaint is made about firecrackers in general is common, and the damage claimed to be likely to arise from them is considered to be much magnified. "The Chicago Tribune," a paper which lends itself to massing results, has shown that all the warnings uttered against the use of firecrackers are warranted by the results of their use. A plain statement of the facts seems to be enough to suggest that something ought to be done to protect the young people from the dangers accompanying the use of these noise-generating explosives. There are other ways of being noisy and hilarious. It is a noticeable fact that the tin horn has nothing charged to its door, and yet, some folks would rather have ten of their neighbors' boys killed than to hear a tin horn blown about their premises.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The number of accidents that occur at Fourth of July indicates that the celebration of the events we commemorate is far more dangerous to life and limb than were the events themselves. For example, every one had in mind Dewey at Manila and Sampson and Schley at Santiago last Fourth, and yet in these two great and decisive naval battles but one man was killed. According to the figures gathered by "The Chicago Tribune" from 250 cities the list of accidents is as follows: Dead, 35; injured 1,851; fire losses, $422,570; injured by cannon crackers, 849; injured by powder explosions, 248; injured by toy cannon, 259; hit by stray bullets, 142. If a casualty report numerically as great was to be made by General Otis for one day in the Philippines the nation would be appalled and the statistics presented of the misfortunes suffered by celebrating national independence is only a partial list.—Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

By the time the next Fourth of July rolls round it will be found that many of the cities and towns of the country have enacted special legislation for the protection of peaceable and sensible citizens. The accumulation of evidence that is shown since the termination of the late celebration of the nation's natal day proves conclusively that the privilege of the liberty of the occasion is being reduced by the idiotic and intemperate to the level of a dangerous nuisance. Now is the time to take this matter up and provide regulations for the safety of the small boy and the fool man who goes to greater lengths and who is more responsible than the boy, because he should know better. The injury inflicted upon themselves by the users of explosives on occasions of demonstrative celebrations is not the only damage done. Every invalid in every city suffers more or less from the shock of the explosions, and in some cases the results have proved fatal. It is for the general welfare that more stringent regulations are urged for the government of the Fourth of July celebration in future.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

KISSING BUG'S EXPLOITS.

The kissing bug is much talked about these days, but happily it is not at the end of everybody's tongue.—St. Paul Dispatch.

It seems to be a well-developed fact that the girls who are used to kissing bees exhibit not the least fear of the kissing bug.—New York Press.

There is generally believed to be some intimate connection between the Melanolestes picipes and the Bacillus prevaricatorus.—Sioux City Journal.

There is one redeeming feature about the kissing bug. He never makes a con talk about her ruby lips and all that sort of a thing.—Central Illinois Democrat.

The story that the kissing bug only attacks persons when they are sleeping out doors is supposed to have been started as a warning to policemen.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

The literature of the kissing bug is becoming quite voluminous. One of the latest additions to it is that its favorite victims are those who have been eating onions or garlic, and that it will seldom, if ever, "kiss" one who uses tobacco. If there is any moral in this, it would seem to be, avoid onions and garlic and use tobacco—as long as the kissing bug is the fad.—Savannah News.

Relic of a Past Age.

An old man was seen on Second street yesterday acting strangely and talking some queer doctrine about money. He referred frequently to "the dollar of our daddies," and spoke about "primary money." He told an odd story on John Sherman, which he called "the crime of '73." He frequently uttered something about "25-cent wheat and 200-cent dollars," and once raised a cracked, hollow voice in a faint cheer for "the boy orator of the Platte." His case is a strange one, and baffles medical science. The young man who led the old fellow away says his father has been in a sort of a daze since the fall of 1896, and doesn't remember anything since that period. The strange language he was speaking was doubtless current during the period in which the old man lost his memory.—Ottawa Herald.

Oom Paul's Personal Appearance.

We received last week from Newell S. Tunnell of Cape Town, South Africa, a copy of the Cape Times of June 7. The number has a fine large photo-engraving of President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, who is expected to lock horns with the English government. Most of the pictures of "Oom Paul" printed in this country make him look like an easy mark for the lightning rod agent or a gold brick scheme, but this one would be a disappointment to the "con" man.—Carrollton Patriot.

Brave Man.

"Did you say your friend had risked his life for his country?" asked the young woman.
"Yes," answered Colonel Stilwell.
"But you don't address him by any military title."
"Well, he never was in a regular war. But he has run for office in Kentucky."—Washington Star.

Canada's Protection.

Canada is lucky to be under the direction of a wise mother to tell her to be careful how she fools around Alaska. If she wasn't cautioned that child might get hurt.—Norwich Bulletin.

How Could He?

Knowitall—"No, sir, I never change my mind."
Sharpe—"For the same reason, I presume, that a Fiji-islander never changes his shirt."—New York Journal.

'S WHAT.

at he made the eggs whole them back in her basket. died in 862, was buried "in here the dripping from the ester Church would fall on otees who came to pray at ted so many miracles as a prayers that King Edgar emains of the saint taken up a splendid sepulcher inside hedral.

SIONARY BISHOP TO BE mbers of the Epworth league are delighted at the announcement that Bishop James M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia, will be present at the international convention of the league, which is to be held at Indianapolis this week. He has just returned from India, being called home by the death of a son. Bishop Thoburn, who is an Ohio man, is 63 years old. He first went out to India in 1859. He preached in e and English languages e largest church in India, esiding elder of the Indian was for five years editor of ss. In 1888 he was elected op of India and Polynesia, napolis conference he will dresses.

NE'S" FOURTH OF JULY FIGURES.

aint is probably better than the fun outright. There is no hat something should be done rous privileges now enjoyed by ertain of the national holidays. why one small boy, or even a oisy youngsters, should be il- and endanger others in their make a loud noise and have ws.

adly firecracker to do with the how? Why shouldn't this na- ity and originality to celebrate omething distinctively Ameri- owing a dangerous and annoy- the heathenish and decaying a step from the cannon cracker mb, but there is a wide differ- iotism and anarchy. There distinction between the sounds lton Patriot.

ribune" a few days ago print- ement of the casualties occur- of July. The figures were sup- dents in various cities. An- witness a reform, though how about is not clear, since the on the books are deliberately ort is made by municipal au- them. It is probable the ll continue until the list of ntered reaches the dimensions omething may be done.—Rock-

ne for legal interference with s of danger. Newspapers are tors are considering it, and the g to awaken to the necessity no reasonable objection to the works, but there is a growing prohibition of the use of can- amite bombs, and those sort not only distressing to ears and ous to life and limb. At the sentiment against this noisy rating patriotic feelings and a e quiet and more enjoyable ur great national holiday, will much-needed reform.—Oshkosh

laugh when complaint is made r general is common, and the e likely to arise from them is ch magnified. "The Chicago which lends itself to massing that all the warnings uttered firecrackers are warranted by use. A plain statement of the enough to suggest that some- one to protect the young people accompanying the use of these xplosives. There are other y and hilarious. It is a notice- tin horn has nothing charged yet, some folks would rather eighbors' boys killed than to blown about their premises.— ulletin.

ccidents that occur at Fourth that the celebration of the orate is far more dangerous to were the events themselves. y one had in mind Dewey at and Schley at Santiago last these two great and decisive one man was killed. Accord- gathered by "The Chicago 35; injured 1,851; fire losses, y cannon crackers, 849; injured ns, 248; injured by toy cannon, ilets, 142. If a casualty report at was to be made by General in the Philippines the nation and the statistics presented of ffered by celebrating national y a partial list.—Evansville

ext Fourth of July rolls round many of the cities and towns e enacted special legislation of peaceable and sensible citi- ation of evidence that is shown n of the late celebration of the proves conclusively that the ty of the occasion is being re- and intemperate to the level ance. Now is the time to take provide regulations for the boy and the fool man who and who is more responsi- ecause he should know better. upon themselves by the users asions of demonstrative cele- nly damage done. Every in- suffers more or less from the ns, and in some cases the re- al. It is for the general wel- ent regulations are urged for e Fourth of July celebration h (Mo.) Herald.

EXPLOITS.

is much talked about these is not at the end of every- Paul Dispatch.

well-developed fact that the to kissing bees exhibit not kissing bug.—New York Press.

believed to be some intimate the Melanolestes picipes and catorus.—Sioux City Journal.

ming feature about the kiss- makes a con talk about her hat sort of a thing.—Central

kissing bug only attacks per- leeping out doors is supposed as a warning to policemen.— blican.

the kissing bug is becoming One of the latest additions vorite victims are those who ions or garlic, and that it will les" one who uses tobacco. l in this, it would seem to be, rlic and use tobacco—as long the fad.—Savannah News.

f a Past Age.

on Second street yesterday talking some queer doctrine referred frequently to "the " and spoke about "primary odd story on John Sherman, the crime of '73." He fre- thing about "25-cent wheat " and once raised a cracked, int cheer for "the boy orator case is a strange one, and ence. The young man who way says his father has been since the fall of 1896, and ything since that period. The was speaking was doubtless eriod in which the old man awa Herald.

rsonal Appearance.

week from Newell S. Tun- South Africa, a copy of the T. The number has a fine g of President Kruger of lic, who is expected to lock ish government. Most of the Paul" printed in this coun- like an easy mark for the or a gold brick scheme, but isappointment to the "con" triot.

ave Man.

friend had risked his life for the young woman. Colonel Stilwell. ddress him by any military

n in a regular war. But he Kentucky."—Washington

's Protection.

be under the direction of a her to be careful how she If she wasn't cautioned hurt.—Norwich Bulletin.

Could Me?

I never change my mind," some reason, I presume, that changes his mind.—Har

BEAUTIES OF TRUSTS.
BY A "BURNT CHILD."

THIS is the experience of a victim of a "trust."

It pictures the other side and shows the danger to a too confiding public in placing their money in these watered stocks, on which the "promoters" are the only ones who profit.

You see, I used to manufacture furniture. After the panic of '93—brought on by the change from a Republican to a Democratic administration—capital, being afraid of the effect of a "tariff for revenue only," as pledged by the Democratic party, pulled in its investments as rapidly as possible and refused to embark in new ventures.

We fellows who were on a sound financial basis did not lay down, but, hoping all the time that business would improve, kept right on manufacturing, and in order to market our product kept bidding against each other for trade. I made one concession after another until it took the strongest kind of a magnifying glass to see any profit in the business.

The raw material we used kept going down, too, but our prices went down faster, and finally, as in all such cases, I cut wages. My men thought at first they would strike, but, seeing how little I cared whether I ran the factory or not, concluded to accept the lower wages and stick to work. It would have been money in my pocket if they had struck and I had closed the factory for a while, for the reduction in wages didn't help me any. I gave it all away by making still lower prices in order to get rid of the furniture I was making.

When McKinley was elected in '96 it did seem as if things were going to pick up, and I began to get orders more freely. But when I wrote that I would have to charge a little more a telegram would come back, "Can buy at prices named; if you can't ship as ordered cancel." I couldn't afford to lose the trade, so accepted. Then lumber commenced going up, glue advanced, and also the metal goods I used in manufacturing. Then my men demanded the return to the old wages. I tell you, I used to walk the floor at night trying to figure out how to make both ends meet, for by this time I was getting in a tight place. One can't run along for several years at a loss without its affecting his capital or credit, or both.

Just about this time a real smooth talking chap, dressed to kill, came along and asked me if I wanted to sell out. I tell you my heart leaped to my mouth and I had hard work to keep him from seeing how anxious I was to do so. Well, after scratching my head, and hemming and hawing, and explaining what splendid facilities I had, etc., I finally told him I would sell for $100,000.

Now, what do you think he did? Why, instead of trying to beat me down (and I was that anxious to sell that I would have taken $50,000 cash down), he says, "How would you like to go into a trust?"

"D—— your trusts," says I. "Haven't we got the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, and the whisky trust, and now you want me to go into a furniture trust and be cursed by all honest people from one end of the land to the other?"

Now, what does this chap do but take pencil and paper and show me that for the last three years I had been losing money. He figured to a cent what it cost to make a bedstead, and comparing the cost with my printed list—which I generally had to discount to hold customers—demonstrated the loss on each bedstead was so much and that it was only a question of time, at this rate, when I would go into the hands of a receiver.

Then he made me admit that on account of others selling in the same way I could get no better prices. Then he elaborated the "trust scheme," or combination as he called it. He said there were thirty or forty of the leading furniture manufacturers that were going to combine and organize an immense stock company, with a capital of $50,000,000, $25,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 common stock, the preferred stock to pay 7 per cent, and all over and above 7 per cent to go to the common stock.

"'I think I can arrange for your plant to to be taken into the combination at $400,000, you to receive $100,000 preferred and $100,000 common stock, the other $200,000 to be put into the treasury as treasury stock, and you to continue the management of the factory at a salary of $15,000 per annum. You think this over, and I will call on you tomorrow. By the way, I want to say that if you stay out you will have a tough time of it. You will have this big corporation to fight, and when you get through there won't be much left of you. But if you go in prices will be gradually advanced, until there will be dividends of about 25 per cent annually after the payment of the 7 per cent on the preferred stock. Think this over. Will see you tomorrow. Good day."

Now, what was a fellow to do? Go in with the prospect of a good thing, or stay out and be ruined? Well, to make a long story short I went in.

The combination was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, with headquarters in New York. A board of directors was chosen, President and other officers elected, etc. One-half of the stock was divided up among the forty factories, 10 per cent or $5,000,000 was given to the promoters who brought about the combination. The balance was put in the treasury and offered to the general public. It was grabbed up quickly by gullible investors at par, which gave the company a cash working capital of nearly $20,000,000.

At first everything went on swimmingly. Expenses were cut down by reducing the number of traveling salesmen, office men, etc. Supplies were bought in large quantities at the lowest prices from the main office. Prices on furniture were advanced 10 per cent, then 20 per cent, and finally 50 per cent. As there was practically no competition dealers were obliged to pay and charge their customers the advance. The first six months, after paying the 7 per cent on the preferred stock, a dividend of 15 per cent was declared on the common. At the end of twelve months the common stock paid 25 per cent. We advanced the wages of the workmen 5 per cent, then 10 per cent, and finally 25 per cent.

As general business continued prosperous and everybody was either getting good wages or making money no outcry was raised against the high prices, especially as prices in almost everything were higher. But at the end of two years we had a competitor. Some of the factories that had been left out by the combine, or would not go in, after struggling along were bought up at less than their cash value. A larger company than ours was organized, without overcapitalization, and as soon as it entered the field a fight began. Prices were cut and cut until no profit was left us. The dividend on the preferred stock was paid out of the treasury. The dividend on the common stock was passed. Then there was a rush to sell, and the price on shares dropped from $125 to $90. The second dividend on common was passed and the stock dropped to $25, and the dividend on the preferred was paid by borrowing money to do so. At the next stockholders' meeting a new board was elected. But the stock continued to decline until the preferred was quoted at $25 and common could find no buyers at any price.

Before the next semi-annual dividend could be declared on the preferred stock an injunction was served restraining payment; then the concern was thrown into the hands of a receiver. When the business was finally wound up there was just enough left to pay the creditors, and the holders of preferred and common stock got nothing.

The properties were bought from the receiver at about 25 cents on the dollar. A new company was organized with a capital stock of $500,000, all paid in, and it has been making a reasonable profit on the investment.

Hence I say, d—n trusts. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.

"GRAY EYES" AND HER INDIAN STORIES.
WITH A NAUTICAL INTRODUCTION.

HERE are some Indian stories—with a seafaring prelude—from the experiences of Harriet Mills, or "Gray Eyes," who was raised among the Navajo Indians. They are told by a friend of "Gray Eyes," who is at present visiting relatives in Chicago. While attending Leland Stanford University she met "Gray Eyes" and the two became chums. Harriet Mills' father was Indian Agent for many years, and as her girlhood had been passed entirely among Indians and half-breeds, her life was little less than a continued Indian story.

Her friend, on the other hand, comes from a generation of lake and sea Captains. She is the daughter of the late Captain Henry Thompson of Milwaukee, who achieved national renown twenty-seven years ago by saving the entire crew and passengers of the Lac la Belle when it went down thirty miles off Kenosha. Her grandfather was Jasper Humphrey, also of Milwaukee, who forestalled the mob that was going to destroy the schooner Augusta, later the Colonel Cook, when it arived in Milwaukee after having sunk the Lady Elgin.

When the mob was forming the owners of the boat thought of Jasper Humphrey as the only man who could save the craft. On one day's notice he settled his household affairs, got his family aboard, and landed the small and leaky schooner across the ocean with such dispatch that it is doubtful if many know to this day what suddenly became of the Colonel Cook. At Quebec the boat was leaking so badly that the crew struck. Jasper Humphrey coerced the sailors into pumping it out, and again putting his family aboard he started for Liverpool. He weathered a gale that damaged the Great Eastern, and after much running before the wind arrived with no more damage than a lifelong case of rheumatism. He also left New York with the Indus under similar circumstances and with the same success.

Jasper Humphrey was the first Master of the first Masonic lodge in Milwaukee, and as such his picture hangs on the walls of Excelsior Lodge in that city. He also was Harbor Master and a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and is remembered still throughout the length of the great lakes for possessing the proverbial impatience of the sailing master and a dogged determination of the salt sea sort.

His daughter, Mrs. Henry Thompson, who is visiting in Chicago with her daughter, has some vivid recollections of the memorable trip of the Colonel Cook. She was a child at that time, and was narrowly saved from being washed overboard by the quick action of the first mate. Mrs. Thompson was with her husband on the Governor Cushman when the steamer blew up in Buffalo Creek thirty-two years ago last May, an event which was memorable for two miraculous escapes. The explosion threw some of the crew as high as the Buffalo elevators and a piece of the metallic lifeboat was found a mile away. One of the men went up in such a lucky manner that he came down through a hatchway and landed unhurt in the wheat. He was accompanied by the 800-pound iron capstan, which came through the hatchway at the same time and landed beside him. His only comment on the incident was: "Well, the capstan didn't hurt me none and I didn't hurt the capstan." Every piece of glassware on the boat was shattered and the entire upper works were wrecked with the exception of the Captain's stateroom. The floor of the stateroom hung out over the yawning hull of the steamer. In the stateroom was Mrs. Thompson. Her husband was on the pilot-house. Both were uninjured.

Mrs. Thompson is still young enough to be the companion of her daughters, and when they want a sea story she tells them these and many others. A stranger would hardly believe from her mild and refined manner that her life experience had been that of the American sailor and his faithful Anglo-Saxon wife. She is a cousin of Clarence Buel of the Century Magazine.

But as to the Indian stories. It was to be expected that the daughter of such a mother should become a companion of the daughter of the Indian agent and that she and "Gray Eyes" should seek each other out among the 1,200 students of Stanford. They belonged to the same Sorority, and during the intervals of their labors to become bachelors of arts they swapped sea tales for Indian stories. When THE TRIBUNE's account of the execution of Walla Tonehka in the Indian Territory appeared and showed the stoic red man's indifferent comment on his approaching death it recalled "Gray Eyes'" story of the Indian and the "United States tombstone."

Harriet Mills (Gray Eyes) told it as follows:

"The government had a great deal of difficulty to induce the Indians to cease 'burying' their dead above ground. They insisted on placing the bodies on a platform supported by four poles, as was the custom in the days of coyotes and other wild animals. It was decided to play on their vanity, and therefore they were informed that every Indian who would bury a relative underground would be furnished with a nice tombstone by Uncle Sam free of charge. This accomplished the desired result. In order to fulfill the bargain we were furnished with a large number of tombstones of all shapes and designs that might please the different tastes of the Indians.

"One day a tall Navajo, whose name I have forgotten, came to the house and asked for a tombstone to place on the grave of his squaw. My father took him to the storehouse and showed him the assortment. Poor Lo passed gravely from one stone to the other, shaking his head in disapproval, and when he came to the last he had not found one that was worth a moment's consideration. My father called his attention to several different designs and tried to explain their merits, but he could make no impression. The Indian was disappointed. Moreover, his eyebrows lowered in the moody manner of an Indian who has been led to expect great things only to find that the fond hope which had been encouraged in his breast had been unrealized. This is a critical state of affairs in dealing with an Indian. If he went away with this impression rankling in his proud bosom he would be likely to make trouble and spoil everything. My father tried to suit him in every way, but it was no use. The Indian 'no like too much talk.'

"'If you will tell me what kind of a tombstone you like I will get the kind you say,' said my father.

"'Me want United States tombstone.' That was all that could be got out of him. Further than this the Indian could not make himself understood. He was in a tantrum, and when he consented to talk he repeated 'Me want United States tombstone.' Furthermore, he 'no like too much talk.'

"There was only one way to get out of the difficulty without spoiling the whole scheme of reforming the methods of burial. The Navajo consented to be pleased if Uncle Sam would give him the money so that he could go to town and buy the kind of a tombstone he had in mind. The next time he came he received the money and went away with an air of satisfaction. That was the last we heard of him for some time. One day a party of hunters stopped at the agency to visit my father. They told of a queer sight they had seen.

"Out on the prairie was a newly made grave, with a barber's pole at the head. It was one of the regulation, old-time barber's poles. Then we remembered the Indian who was disappointed, and knew what had become of the money. A barber's pole with red and white stripes on it was what he had conceived to be a 'United States tombstone.' Now you can imagine his feelings when he came to Uncle Sam with the United States flag, the most beautiful thing on earth in his mind, only to be offered a stone."

Here is the story of Ananias and Sapphira, according to the way "Gray Eyes" heard it taught:

"If there is anything dolefully funny it is to see a conscientious missionary trying to get the moral of a Bible story into the minds of a row of little wooden-headed Indians. There used to be a mission at the agency, and all the little baby braves and squaws came from miles around to hear Bible stories. They are as stolid and stoical as a Navajo warrior; they never laugh nor exclaim nor show any more sign of what is going on inside of their matter-of-fact heads than if they had been trained for diplomats. They are cute babies, but they look at things from the Indian standpoint. You can imagine a Methodist missionary who is used to revivals trying to stir up some signs of religion in such a Sunday school. The missionary may gesticulate and illustrate and try to become 'en rapport' with his audience, but they will not betray a sign of brightness or enthuse worth a cent. And all the time they understand every word that is spoken, and have their own conception of matters. I used to go to an Indian Sunday school.

"One day a missionary told the story of Ananias and Sapphira. He said: 'Now, little boys and girls, Ananias said that he was going to sell his land and give all the money to the Lord. But Ananias kept part of the money for himself, and when they asked him if that was all the money he was paid for the land he said "yes." He did not tell about the money he kept for himself and he lied to the Holy Ghost. So the Holy Ghost struck him dead. And the young men took him out and buried him. Now Ananias' wife knew what Ananias did with the land, but she did not know what had happened to him. So when she came in a little while after, not knowing that her husband was dead and buried, they thought they would ask her about it. So they asked her if she got so much money for the land and Sapphira said "yes." And the Holy Ghost struck her dead for lying and they carried her out and buried her with Ananias. That was what they got for telling lies, and besides that the Lord sent them both to the bad place. That's what comes of lying, little boys and girls.'

"The missionary laid particular stress on his explanations of what comes of lying and made the moral prominent. When the lesson was about over he reviewed the case and put questions to the class which were well answered. Then he came to the moral. 'Now, little boys and girls,' said he, 'what became of Ananias and Sapphira for lying to the Lord?' For a while there was thoughtful silence. Suddenly a lank-legged little brave popped up in front and gave an answer that all the rest immediately seized upon. And the chorus of little wooden heads yelled out: 'The Lord he burn 'Nias in hell till he got all the rest of the money.'"

That was the Indian view of it.

This little girl, who is now a full-fledged bachelor of arts, is still known among the Indians of the reservation as "Gray Eyes." Four years ago she was visiting in Washington. The national capital is frequently visited by bands of Indians who go to see the Great Father. On this occasion there was a delegation in Washington who had come to confer with Cleveland, who was playing the rôle of Great Father at the time. While Miss Mills was walking along the street there was a sort of war whoop of "Tota-Shenka, Tota-Shenka." When she heard her name "Gray Eyes" turned around and smiled. The band of braves broke ranks and made a charge. The inhabitants were edified by seeing a stylish young woman exchanging greetings and holding council with a band of beaded savages.

These are but a few of the stories that "Gray Eyes" told her friend, who, herself a sailor by precedent, has had but one solitary experience with Indians. Last winter while pursuing her studies at the Congressional Library the place was invaded by a small band of Indian children. Their eyes were opened in wonder and every forefinger was in the air as they pointed at the wonders of sculpture and painting. They were particularly impressed with the statuary and hustled along as if walking for a wager. One of the art critics had a shoe on one foot and a gay stocking on the other. Later in the day that stocking was so worn that a number eight "spat" would not have supplied the deficiency.

SENATOR INGALLS' UNMADE PROMISE.
WHAT WAS IT?

POLITICAL talk about the reëntry of J. J. Ingalls in Congressional life, either in the lower or upper branch, reminded the retired correspondent of THE TRIBUNE of a trip to Topeka when the Populists held the balance of power in the Kansas Legislature, and elected Mr. Peffer to succeed Mr. Ingalls in the United States Senate.

"It was cold and cheerless, and there was something in the atmosphere which made the town look as if it was far away from civilization," said the correspondent.

"I could not bring myself to realize that I was in a State capital; that its Legislature was on the rim of an important event. The majority was composed of men who had not come to enact laws that would benefit the commonwealth, but they were there to satisfy personal grievances. The usual rivalry between leading political parties was absent. There was an air of stealth in the whole town. There was the feeling which you couldn't shake off that every man you met was on a still hunt with a knife up his sleeve.

"The Populists had possession of the State House. They had barricaded the doors, and put their own kind on guard. Sentries stood along the corridors leading to the Chamber of Representatives. On the steps of the State House, more guards. At the gate of the Capitol grounds two guards scrutinized all who passed.

"Many Populist members slept in the Chamber of Representatives. Their meals from cheap boarding-houses were taken to them. They affected to believe that the Republicans were trying to get possession of the State House. It never occurred to them that in such an event they had legal recourse and redress. They did nothing, said nothing during the session to indicate that there was any other method of accomplishing their end than force. A Populist member would not go into the street alone. They traveled in blocks of three, or five, or eight. When one was approached by a reporter the others interfered and cut off communication.

"When the night came on these blocks or groups of statesmen went into dark places and caucused. It required a password and a grip to get recognition. When the caucus was over the groups came out and looked into the night, disintegrated, and the smaller groups went away in different directions like the three geese in the rhyme of Mother Goose, and slept several in a bed. This was the gathering of a legislative body to elect a United States Senator. These were the men who defied the Republican party in Kansas; the party that had delivered the Territory from threatened bondage; that had fought for it and gave it all the history it ever had; that enacted every law on the statute books; that had stood the taunts and contumely of the Pro-Slavery and Democratic parties, and, lastly, the guerrilla.

"The Republicans, a small band numerically, had a few rooms in the Copeland House. George D. Anthony, than whom there was never a braver man, had come up from Leavenworth, not so much because he loved Ingalls as because he loved fair play. Old "Dan" Anthony was also there. Between him and the other Anthony—they were cousins—there was as wide a space as that between Dives and the thirsty rich man. But they could stand together for party.

"Major J. K. Hudson, always cool and suave, but firm, was on the scene. His party had sometimes used him for a football or a door mat, but when his party needed friends he was there. And it was a strange situation that the Republican party of Kansas stood in need of friends! Some of the old guard came down from the Solomon and up from the Arkansas Rivers. But they were useless except for counsel. The glory of the old party had departed; at least it looked that way.

"One night as George Anthony sat before a big fireplace in the Copeland he looked into the embers as they whitened and said to Burton, only a volunteer in the service then, 'We are retreating from Moscow. It was wolves that beat the French in that awful campaign. And it's wolves that will beat the Republican party in Kansas this winter. You youngsters will have to come on here some day and right this wrong. By God, I abjure you to do it under a black flag.'

"Ingalls arrived from Washington one cheerless, desolate Sunday. He came under protest. That was what made some of the old guard lukewarm. They hated a man who camped. Ingalls was not exactly a camper, nor was he ever a loiterer, but he knew the situation was hopeless. Ingalls had never fought for a forlorn hope except in his own ranks. He had always been in the cavalry. But when he came upon the fight for his last Senatorship things had changed. The woods were thick and full of an enemy that could not be reached by cavalry tactics.

"A young Senator from the Wyandot district was in charge of Ingalls' campaign, if such a word could be used in describing that situation. This was 'Billy' Buchan. He was a pupil of Ingalls. He was more—he was a worshiper. He was true to his idol, but he had never been in a fight like this.

"At the first conference Ingalls said: 'Billy, you can't win. Nobody can win this fight for me. There can be no combinations with such an enemy. I will issue a manifesto, or whatever you say, to the party and we will end it here. You can preserve the party organization by voting for your caucus nominee, but to fight against this movement in the hope of winning is madness.'

"I do not pretend to quote Mr. Ingalls accurately. I only give what one of his followers told me. But Buchan was young; he wanted to fight. To win the Senatorship for his party at that time would have made Buchan the foremost political Captain in the West. He asked Ingalls to wait while he made a pretense of attack. Ingalls laughed, walked out of the room, and went below to his dinner, where he chatted with former friends about the weather, about Topeka, and about the good dinners which the old Scotch landlord of the Copeland could get up.

"The night before the day of the joint session to elect Buchan had a final conference with Ingalls, at which Buchan pledged himself to reëlect Ingalls if Ingalls would consent to one promise which Buchan would make.

"What was it? Only Ingalls and Buchan and maybe one or two others know. Ingalls was obdurate.

"'You must not do it, Billy. We cannot afford it,' said Ingalls.

"Buchan was white with rage. He crunched his teeth, left the room, and in an ungovernable moment called Ingalls a coward. Somebody told Ingalls and he laughed. Of course, Buchan returned to his idol, and was faithful to him to the last. When the joint session was balloting for United States Senator Ingalls was on his way to his home in Atchison. Before he reached there Peffer was elected.

"A long time after the event Buchan told me he was confident he could have won the fight if Ingalls had said the word. I asked the Senator about it, and he said Buchan might have succeeded, but it never would have done to succeed in that way. I fancy Buchan's secret would make good reading now. F. H. B."

NOVELIST AND PRIEST.

Since the death of Harold Frederic, the newspaper writer and novelist, and the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Terry, pastor of St. Ann's Church, this city, there has been quite a little printed about the relations of these men, one to the other. There was never a bond of friendship stronger between two men than that which existed between the clergyman and novelist. One was a man of the church, the other a man of the world, who time and time again gave utterance to his agnostic views and sentiments. When a visitor to Albany, Mr. Frederic always made his stopping place at the parish house of St. Ann's. There was some comment among the parishioners and at the Episcopal residence because Father Terry entertained as his guest an agnostic. But the good priest usually silenced all criticism in his quiet way.

In the master work of Mr. Frederic, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," Father Forbes has always been considered by the intimate friends of both men as an overdrawn character of the late Father Terry. That the character had many of the characteristics of Father Terry his friends all admit, but they will not allow the agnostic sentiments which he uttered in the pages of "Theron Ware" to be coupled with Father Terry. They believe, and rightly, too, that while Father Terry was liberal in his views and preachings he was conscientious and loyal to the vows he took at the altar. On the other hand, in the character of Stormont Thorpe, in "The Market Place," the posthumous novel of Mr. Frederic, the author portrays himself, with some exaggerations. In that character the resolute demeanor which was ever prominent in Mr. Frederic's life, his dogged persistency, and his stubborn and tenacious desire to run down and punish any who took advantage of his generosity or did him an injury are clearly defined in the persecution of Aronson and Rostocker. His generous traits of character are shown, and the easy manner in which one could play on his sympathies is illustrated only too plainly in the liberality of Thorpe to such innocent persons who got in the squeeze in rubber consols and to Lord Plowden.

Father Terry and Mr. Frederic were liberal to a fault, and instead of there being any difference between them over the character of Father Forbes they were the fastest of friends, corresponding to the last week of Mr. Frederic's life. The friendship which sprung up in Utica thirty years ago, while Mr. Frederic was a reporter on the Observer and Father Terry was the pastor of St. John's, the largest Catholic congregation in Utica, never waned. When Mr. Frederic died it was Father Terry who first cabled money for the afflicted family, knowing better than any other person on earth Mr. Frederic's failings and his financial condition, following it up with another generous sum, generous for his pocketbook, by mail. When Mrs. Frederic followed her husband to the grave a short time afterward Father Terry undertook to raise a sum for the children in Albany, and his efforts, though it had to be done through another party, resulted in a neat sum being realized. This money is partly in bank in Albany and part in the hands of the treasurer, ex-Mayor James H. Manning, awaiting the demand of Miss Ruth Frederic, the novelist's oldest child.

Father Terry ever referred to Mr. Frederic in his chosen circle as Harry, and the first thing after mass on Sunday would be the perusal of Mr. Frederic's London letter in the New York Times. He knew the man so well that he could tell by his correspondence something of the writer's condition. He would always criticise with the remark, "Harry is excellent this week," or "Harry is a little off this time; he is sick or has been out late." Then he would add, "Poor Harry; too bad he does not know what a master of the language he is and take care of himself."

Though Mr. Frederic did many things which he did not approve of, Father Terry never said a word against him, and when a critic would call attention to the manner in which he was held up to ridicule by his people in Father Forbes, Father Terry would laugh it off and say: "You know me; does that picture me? Well, I hope not; you hope so, and that would end it."

Albany, N. Y. S.

INCIDENTS OF LIFE IN ILLINOIS.

Rural Romances.

Ask Tommy Monk to see the letter from his best girl at Litchfield, Ill.—White County Republican.

A young lady of our vicinity has made quite a start lately. Hope she has good luck this time.—Farmer City Journal.

Mme. Rumor says there was to be, will be, might, could, would, or should be, a wedding in this community.—Casey Republican.

It is reported that one of the G. A. R. boys took unto himself a better half on the Fourth, but we will say no more until certain of the fact.—Rockford Register-Gazette.

Mme. Rumor is authority for the report that Hume is on a marrying boom and one of our fairest belles is to wed within a month. All guess!—Hume Record.

It is said that a girl in North Belvidere sat for hours out on the front lawn the other night watching for one of those kissing bugs. After the old folks had gone to bed one of them came along and stopped quite a while. He stood nearly 6 feet tall and wore a gray suit with a bicycle cap.—Belvidere Republican.

Some people think the rose is fine,
And some the lily fair,
While some admire the golden rod,
So common everywhere.
To pansy and to violet
Do merits rare belong,
But the "Daisy" is the only flower
That catches "little Tom."
—Casey Republican.

Some time ago a Lanark girl told her young lover that she would never marry him until he was worth $100,000. So he started out with a brave heart to make it. "How are you getting on, George?" she asked at the expiration of a couple of months. "Well," said George, hopefully, "I have saved $22." The girl dropped her eyelashes and blushingly remarked, "I reckon that's near enough, George."—Shannon Reporter.

Editorial Confidences.

O! those book agents make us tired.—Metropolis Journal-Republican.

A Kansas City minister says that it is a sin to overwork yourself. If that be true nine-tenths of the country editors are sinners.—Astoria Argus.

Excuse our lack of reading matter this week. We only had two days in which to get out the paper after getting out job work that could not be put off.—Hull Breeze.

W. W. Reid, at Wayne City, has an exclusive clothing store and is selling goods cheap. We give Mr. Reid the glad hand because he has just received a 1,500 order of printing from this office.—Fairfield Republican.

What is calculated to create greater chagrin than when a young man is approaching a pretty girl and is just preparing to raise his hat in most approved style and he strikes his foot against a nail sticking up in the sidewalk?—Hume Record.

We hear from the absent editor by every transcontinental mail. He spends most of his time atilt on the shady side of one of the Green Mountain State's crags, reading the Ladies' Home Journal and drinking ice water. Thus do the virtuous enjoy life.—Plainfield Enterprise.

The newspaper man who succeeds expects to be maligned by every law-breaker, swindler, and hypocrite, every carping critic, and every lover of notoriety who is ignored, and, in fact, by all persons who do not agree with him on public and private questions.—Nauvoo Rustler.

Local Mysteries.

Ask Will Smith if it rained on the Wabash Hills Friday.—Sigel Advocate.

The chicken thief has reappeared in this section. Darkness, ignorance, and cornfields hide a multitude of sins in the Wabash bottoms.—Fairfield Republican.

We would suggest to R. L. McKean that he change the label on his drenching bottle, as Brown thinks the contents of a bottle should correspond with the label.—Bradford Republican.

The term black leg as applied to the itinerant freak on Court street did not necessarily imply that he was a gambler. It takes nerve and a smattering of intelligence to be a gambler.—Paris Beacon.

There are one or two business-men in this town who in their boasting and blustering one would suppose that their influence would make you believe that the destinies of this section were in their hands.—Nauvoo Rustler.

During the act of drawing a knife from his pocket in order to uncork a beer bottle one of our citizens lost a $5 bill the other day. This is another instance which goes to prove that it pays to be temperate.—Saybrook Gazette.

Hume is the dryest town in Illinois—so far as spirituous liquors are concerned. Of course, the stomach-rending Miss Lucy drinks fizzle from fountain and bottle, while the unpainted weather-boarding, shingles, and board walks are warping and shed nails, and the cheap poplar coffins of the poor in the cemetery are cracking and splitting and ready to shed their contents, so that "Old Gabe," when he toots, will have an easy job. Come, beloved, let's be real good.—Hume Review.

Subscribers New and Old.

Our subscription rate is one year $1; 100 years $100. We pay the freight.—Glasgow Echo.

Our friend Frank Becker came in one day the past week and handed us Two dollars for the renewal of his brother Henry's subscription to the Advocate.—Sigel Advocate.

Mr. Michael Schafer, one of the progressive and successful farmers of Wabash precinct, was a cash caller at the Register office, Saturday.—Mount Carmel Register.

A correspondent wants to know the origin of the phrase "he isn't in it." It was first used by an editor who died and went to heaven and looked for the man who took his paper and then refused to pay for it.—Howard Echo.

There are in this country a great variety of beets and beats—there is the pulse beat, the heart beat, the policeman's beat, the sugar beet, the red beet, and the dead beat. The last is a species of biped that takes the local paper for several years and then when requested to pay up, throws the paper back into the postoffice marked "refused." This is the genuine dead beat and it grows in all parts of the country.—Mount Carmel Register.

What's in a Name?

Dee Fitts has a new bicycle.—Dixon Telegraph.

Miss Daisy Turnipseed is visiting near Padua.—Normal Call.

Ancil Parks and Ova Day went to Fleming Sunday.—Azalia Correspondent.

Zula Willison left Tuesday morning for Richmond, Va.—Indianola Gazette.

Elon Steer is hustling out the twine and carriages these days.—Bradford Republic.

Ona Offerle spent the Fourth at his home in Geneseo.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

Miss Zadia Miller has returned from a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Purl in Carrollton.—Carrollton Patriot.

Our worthy friend Oce Carroll, of most anywhere, is once more gyrating among the denizens of Vevay Park.—Casey Republican.

Feeding the Editor.

A fine specimen of large, red currants has been left at this office by Arthur Curtis.—Normal Call.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. R. L. Blair, we enjoyed the first roasting ears of the season.—Carrollton Patriot.

At noon yesterday we found on our desk a couple of nice looking almost ripe peaches with a note stating that they were from E. H. Wilson's, homegrown from budded trees five years old, the Alexander, bought of J. W. Singer.—Farmer City Journal.

H. E. Thomas has left a fine sample of new potatoes at this office. The gift was timely, as the editor's potato bin was empty and he had just blown his last nickel for firecrackers to assist in celebrating the glorious Fourth.—Richmond Gazette.

Increases in Population.

G. W. Forrh and wife are happy over the arrival of a boy.—Rantoul News.

E. C. Lester and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a brand new baby girl at their home, born Monday.—Salem Republican.

A boy at the home of Charles Rose and a girl at Peter Anderson's are the latest additions to Fairfield's population.—Fairfield Republican.

W. C. Kelley rejoices at the good sale of a good horse, also over the arrival of a little girl who came to spend the Fourth with him.—Carrollton Patriot.

A new boarder arrived at the home of John Billson last week. She is very pretty and weighed nine pounds. Her name is Billson.—Greenview Leader.

Joe Thuer, the hustling grocery clerk, says it was the largest and happiest Fourth he ever saw. He does not know whether to name the new boy Dewey or Bryan.—Quincy Journal.

E. G. Morehead has a brand new boy at his home which arrived on the Fourth. "Gene" says he would not trade the little stranger for the whole Philippine archipelago.—Quincy Journal.

Society Notes.

Earl Fuller had a boss time in Chicago.—Grundy County Herald.

Dutch Mogan was seen going east on Sunday.—Paris Beacon.

Mr. Wheeler of near Olney attended church at the Corner on Sunday.—Noble Pilot.

Grandpa Zeke of Ottawa was with Sam Symons' folks lately.—Grundy County Herald.

Ole Oleson of Chicago came out on Friday for a short vacation.—Belvidere Republican.

Mr. Julius Rogers came over and spent Sunday with his best girl.—Metropolis Journal-Republican.

Harry Benton and his best girl spent Sunday at the home of Charles Benton in our city. The people are always glad to see Harry—come again!—Du Quoin Palladium.

Our neighbor, Bob Woods, is in luck since he moved below. One can tell by the way Bob smiles that he is pleased with his new locality.—White County Republican.

HELPING THE ENEMY.

There is a point, difficult to define, at which political opposition to the party in office becomes something much akin to treason. This is particularly the case when the government is on the eve of hostilities, or has a full-fledged war upon its hands, and no words are adequate to denounce the disloyalty and lack of patriotism of such a course.

As one behind the scenes during the difficulties of Great Britain with Egypt from the time just previous to the deposition of Khedive Ismail, until a couple of years before the sudden death of his son Tewfik, I had, both at Cairo and in London, plenty of opportunity of observing the extent to which the course of the British government and of its representatives in Egypt was handicapped and obstructed by the political opposition at Westminster. Whenever the English Cabinet made some demand upon either Egypt herself or upon some of the foreign powers on the subject of the Land of the Nile, the parties upon whom the demand was made were invariably encouraged to resist it by the opposition in Parliament on the banks of the Thames. Before complying with the behests of the British diplomatic representative at Cairo, the Khedive and the Egyptian Ministers would invariably delay until they had time to consult the opposition party in London, and the latter, with the object of embarrassing the administration, frequently encouraged them to resist.

Khedive Ismail and his two successors have each of them maintained resident secret agents in London for the purpose of remaining in touch with the leaders of the opposition, and only the late Lord Vivian, Sir Edward Malet, and Lord Cromer could give any idea of the degree to which they have been thwarted in this manner.

It is doubtful whether Khedive Ismail would have ever dared to embark upon the course which led to his deposition had he not been encouraged by English friends and cronies, such as the late Duke of Sutherland, old Sir George Elliott, Sir Samuel Baker, and others, to reject the demands of Lord Vivian and of Sir Rivers Wilson. In the same way Arabi Pasha would never have dreamt of inaugurating the movement which led to an anti-Christian rebellion, to the sacking and bombarding of Alexandria, and to the British occupation of the Land of the Nile, had it not been for the counsel of such men as Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir William Gregory, Wilfrid Blunt, and others, who assured him that under no circumstances would the Gladstone Cabinet of the day be permitted, either by its supporters or by its Tory opponents, to fulfill its threats of resorting to arms for the purpose of securing compliance with its demands.

If I recall these Egyptian experiences, it is with the object of pointing out the extraordinary harm which is being done at the present moment in this country by the so-called anti-expansionists, and in England by the so-called "Little Englanders." There is no doubt that President Kruger and the Transvaal would have yielded long ago to the demands of the Salisbury administration, as represented by Sir Alfred Milner, had it not been for the encouragement which the Boer authorities received from the Liberals in England and from the Schreiner Cabinet at the Cape of Good Hope. President Kruger and his fellow-countrymen recall the fact that they owe the restoration of their independence to a Gladstonian Liberal administration, and naturally turn today a willing ear to the utterances of the Liberal press and Liberal politicians to the effect that under no circumstances would Great Britain be willing to go to war with the Transvaal for the sake of the uitlanders, who are declared both by the Liberals in Great Britain and by the Cape Cabinet to be totally unworthy of sympathy, and to have no cause for complaint. President Kruger has been led to believe that the Liberal party in England is a great deal stronger and more powerful than it really it, and that if he can only manage to hold out a little longer it will soon be restored to office and immediately withdraw the demands which have been presented in the name of England at Pretoria. That is the secret of his resistance.

It is possible that the war with Spain might have been averted had not the government at Madrid been misled by the utterances of certain members of the Senate and Congress, who were led by their hostility to the McKinley administration into expressions of so much sympathy for the Spaniards that the latter became convinced that the threats of war would never be carried into effect.

It is the same at present with the Philippine insurrection. All who have lately returned from the far Orient are unanimous in declaring that Aguinaldo and his rebels would have given up the struggle long ago had it not been for the encouragement which they have received in the past and are still obtaining today from Senator Hoar and his fellow anti-expansionists. The latter and their organs of the press convey the assurance to Aguinaldo that the sympathy of a large and powerful portion of the American people is with the Filipinos in their rebellion; that at least a moiety of the United States is in favor of granting full independence to the Filipinos, and of an American withdrawal from the islands, and that, providing the rebels can continue the struggle long enough, the champions of their cause in this country will in course of time obtain control of the direction of affairs and concede to the Filipinos the independence for which they are now fighting. Captain Dyer of the Baltimore, ex-United States Minister Barrett, General Harrison Otis, and others, who have lately been on the scene of the hostilities, are perfectly right when they urge that hundreds of American lives and millions of American dollars might have been saved had it not been for the unpatriotic utterances of those politicians and newspaper writers who permit mere party antagonism and personal prejudices against the administration to lead them into combating the interests of the nation, and into supporting and siding with the enemies of the United States.

EX-ATTACHE.

SNAP SHOTS AT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Captain Sigsbee's Speech.

In an address at Fall River on Wednesday night Captain Sigsbee of the Texas told the following story illustrative of the fact that naval men made no pretense at being orators:

"It is a difficult situation for me," said Captain Sigsbee, "to be required to make a speech, and I am in the situation of the old sailor who was fond of tea, and was devoted to the people who served it. But this old sailor had no society manners, and had never attended an afternoon tea. He was afraid of the ladies, but in some way he was forced to an afternoon tea. He went almost in despair, and when he got back to his ship his mates said:

"'Brown, did you go to the tea?'
"'I did.'
"'How did you feel there?'
"'I felt like a sperm whale doing crochet work.'" [Laughter and applause.]

Nevertheless, Captain Sigsbee makes an able address.—Boston Globe.

Labouchere's Modesty.

T. P. O'Connor says that Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth and leader of the English Radicals, is a man of essentially modest tastes and habits. Wealthy, of aristocratic birth, successful in every undertaking, he spends on himself probably less than most cabdrivers. "He would sooner ride in a tramcar than in a coach; would be quite content to have his dinner from a ham and beef shop; rarely, if ever, drinks wine, and smokes vile cigarets. But now and then, the domestic authorities insist that he shall give an entertainment, and it is at such an entertainment that I was the other night. I was going to speak of the entertainment as one that "Labby" offered to his guests; but, as a matter of fact, "Labby" had nothing to do with it. On all such occasions he hides himself in a corner; gets hold of somebody who will talk to him and help to conceal him; and probably longs for his bad cigarets and his good books. It is to Mrs. Labouchere that the whole entertainment is due; and it is a proof that the stage has lost in her a manageress of genius."

Andrew Carnegie's New Home.

Andrew Carnegie has not lost much time in assuring his tenants that his family has come to stay at Skibo for many generations, and the Northern press has already accorded him the Baronial designation of "Skibo," which for centuries pertained to the family of Gray. The magistrates of the royal burg of Dornock, in memory of the ancient kindness between the inhabitants of this miniature city and its neighbors, the Barons of Skibo, have hastened to bestow the freedom of the burg on the new laird. Already the American millionaire has worked wonders. Vast additions to the castle are in progress, and before long it will surpass every other northern residence in its magnificent and princely proportions. But one cannot readily forgive him for cutting down so many of the huge trees which for generations have been the pride and glory of the estate.

A weird ban has for the last century and a half attached to the lands of Skibo, and it remains to be seen whether the evil spell will now be broken. It is a tale of cruel wrong done to the original possessors—the Murrays of Pulrossie and the Grays of Skibo, who for centuries owned the lands now incorporated into one estate. They were both deprived of their ancestral inheritance by foul means, and thus a curse was brought upon the place. The Douls, who ousted the Grays, gave place to the Mackays, who in turn were succeeded by the Gordons, Dempsters, Sopper-Dempsters, Chirnsides, and Sutherlands. Against the latter's protests the estate passed into the hands of Mr. Carnegie. For the last 150 years no family has possessed the lands for more than one generation.—Mainly About People.

Chamberlain's Idea of Irony.

Some thirty years ago Joseph Chamberlain used to conduct a class in Birmingham. Several sharp sayings of his are still unforgotten. "Do you know what irony is, Mr. Brown?" he once asked a vacuous youth. "No, sir!" said Brown promptly. "Well," was the retort, "if I said I was surprised, that would be irony!"—M. A. P.

Fights in the Royal Nursery.

"Prince Edward of York, our King to be," is the subject of the first article in the Lady's Realm for July, and concerning him there are one or two amusing incidents told. The royal nursery, it seems, is not without skirmishes between the two young Princes, who are evenly matched in the matter of spirit. Prince Edward makes the most of his slight seniority, but Prince Albert has no idea of accepting the place of younger son when it is a question of riding on a rocking-horse. One day the Duchess of York was quite shocked, on entering the nursery, to find the two young Princes "having it out" in proper style, and was about to have them punished, but the Duke said: "O, let them fight it out; they will make the better men for it."

It is customary for the royal children to kiss the Queen's hand and not her cheek. But Prince Edward objected to this arrangement, and declined to fall in with it. One day he heard two of the servants speaking about "her Majesty." "I know who 'her Majesty' is," said Prince Edward; "it's 'Granny.'" "And who was the naughty little Prince who would not kiss his Granny's hand?" "It was me," said Prince Edward, unabashed, "and I am not going to kiss Granny's hand." Now, of course, being 5 years old, and considering himself quite a big boy, Prince Edward kisses the Queen's hand in the most approved fashion, and doffs his cap quite prettily when in her Majesty's presence.

How the Ameer Cycles.

The Ameer of Afghanistan does not cycle like the common herd. He is getting stout and the doctors have ordered him to take gentle exercise. But the Ameer intends to carry out the order with as little discomfort to himself as possible, judging from the carriage that has been built for him. This is something like one of the old Georgian phaetons, only the motive power is to be looked for behind, instead of in front. The bulk of the propulsion of the vehicle will be done by two specially selected stalwart Afghans, who will pedal behind their sovereign and receive their orders through an unglazed window. When his Highness feels inclined he can assist in the work of pedaling two footboards, which are connected with the general mechanism. They rise and fall while the cycle is in motion, so that all the Ameer need to do is to give them a push from time to time. He can do this while lounging on silk cushions. Besides the carriage for his personal use the Ameer has had another built for the use of members of his harem. The carriages have cost $1,000 each and are capable of attaining a speed of twelve miles an hour.—Rochester Democrat.

Casimir-Perier Takes His Ease.

M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France, has good reason just now to congratulate himself on his immunity from public worry, and his untrammeled liberty for private enjoyment. One hot afternoon, in the thick of the Cabinet crisis when discarded ministerial portfolios strewed the floor of M. Loubet's study as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, I came across M. Casimir-Perier outside a restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne, says a Paris correspondent. He was comfortably stretched in a long basket chair, his legs tilted at an angle, a big cigar between his teeth, a syphon of mineral water within easy reach, and the pleasant shade of the big trees overhead. With his eyes dreamily turned up to the deep blue and fleecy white of the heavens, he was obviously keenly enjoying the restful calm of the summer afternoon. I was curious enough to watch this notable man from my seat at an adjacent table.

As he finished his cigar he stretched his limbs out further, and "snuggled down," as children say, into a more recumbent attitude. Then the late President of the French republic, One and Indivisible, loosened first one, then two, then three of his waistcoat buttons, gave a sigh of relief, drooped his head, and within a few seconds was fast asleep, with a half-smile on his strong and pleasant features. And, in bas in the sunbaked city, his successor at the post of danger stood in his study, with haggard face, receiving the resignations and refusals of timorous and self-seeking politicians.

London News and Comment.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

This week the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match and Henley regatta hold popular attention, next week comes the Eton and Harvard match at Leeds, and then every one will run to the country, or Homburg, or Marianbad, or whatever watering place the presence of the Prince of Wales makes fashionable. For that reason it is strange that Mr. Hopper should choose next Monday for the London production of "El Capitan." Presumably, however, all the well known comedian desires is a recognition. It must be clearly understood that at the best a London engagement must be direly expensive to a man of Mr. Hopper's ability. He is one of the stars that always draw full houses in America, and as a London house holds far less than an American theater a London run means giving up a portion of a possible income. Further than that, a comedian like Mr. Goodwin, for instance, can always draw good houses in America, even with a bad play. In London with a play like "The Cowboy and the Lady" he fails to fill half the house.

With the "American Citizen" Mr. Goodwin has been so successful that Mr. Frohman has decided to continue the run of the piece after August for six weeks, and beyond a doubt Mr. Goodwin has received a thorough London indorsement, but the advantage he gains is purely a sentimental one. Every week he plays in London instead of America means so much loss, from a financial point of view. Nevertheless, it is pleasant to see how this purely American company, with a purely American play, has captured London. Under ordinary circumstances one would say that "An American Citizen" was safe for a year's run. Mr. Goodwin is in the meantime on the point of signing a contract with one of the greatest of English playwrights for a new play written for himself. I cannot at present disclose the author's name, as the matter is still undecided.

Mr. Frohman is lucky in securing the Criterion Theater from Mr. Wyndham. There is no better house in London for the class of comedy in which Mr. Frohman deals, and it has the advantage of being under the same roof as the famous Criterion Restaurant, a fact which captures the custom of all the country cousins who come up for a fortnight to dine and to go to the play. Mr. Frohman will begin his new management with "Ma Bon," translated to give Miss Ellaline Terriss a chance of appearing as a star in comedy. She will be much missed at the Gaiety, although her place is well filled by Miss Violet Lloyd. Mr. Wyndham does not absolutely give up his hold upon the Criterion, because he has a feeling that his new house may not be in every way a successful venture. He has acted so many years in the little Criterion that in a larger house he might not be so effective, and he is reluctant therefore to burn his ships behind him. Consequently for the beginning at least of the new régime Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Frohman will have the joint management of the Criterion.

Mr. Hare has decided to play the "Gay Lord Quex" right through August, which is rather an innovation, considering that the Gaiety is generally the only West End house which keeps its doors open through the dog days. But Mr. Hare has struck a rich vein of ore in "Quex," and he evidently intends to work it for all it is worth. Mr. Daniel Frohman takes the whole company intact to America in the fall of 1900.

Miss Irene Vanbrugh, whose acting really makes the piece, had rather a curious experience with regard to this engagement. Last winter, before "Quex" was ever heard of, she consulted a celebrated clairvoyant in London, who foretold her success within the next few months on the stage. She then went on to prophesy that on May 24 she would be asked or sign a contract involving a large sum of money and warned her not to sign the paper on that day. Months went by, and the great success of "Quex" came, and Miss Vanbrugh forgot all about the clairvoyant until one evening after the negotiations with Mr. Frohman, a knock came at her dressing-room door in the theater, and Mr. Hare's valet handed her a contract covering the American tour and asked her to sign it. She was on the point of putting pen to paper, when she happened to look at the date and discovered that it was May 24. In a moment she recalled her visit to the clairvoyant, and, pleading illness or haste or some other excuse, she put off signing the contract until the following day, when, as nothing had happened in the interval, she bound herself to Mr. Hare for two years.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW IS HERE.

Gorgeousness of Binding and High Price, Its Sponsors Hope, Will Preserve It from the Early Oblivion That Is the Fate of Most Periodical Publications — Henry James Heads the List of Authors Represented—The Illustrations.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S much-heralded Anglo-Saxon Review at last makes its bow to the Chicago public. If appearance made the man—or the book—there would be no doubt of the success of the publication, for by far the most striking thing about it is its fine coat of green morocco leather richly tooled with gold. This bears the royal arms in the center of each cover, surmounted by the crown of England, and is in fact a facsimile of the binding of Thevet's "Vies des Hommes Illustrés," which was executed about 1604 for James I.

Reason for Gorgeous Binding Told.

The reason for this gorgeousness of apparel is pleasantly set forth by the editor in her introduction. She says:

Formerly little was written, but much of that little was preserved. The pamphlets, the satires, the lampoons, the disquisitions—above all, the private letters—of the eighteenth century have been carefully stored for the delight of succeeding generations. Now the daily production of printed novels is incalculably vast. Miles of newspaper, tons of magazine articles, mountains of periodicals, are distributed daily between sunrise and sunset. They are printed; they are read; they are forgotten. Little remains. And yet there is no reason why the best products of an age of universal education should not be as worthy of preservation as those of a less cultivated era. The literary excellence of the modern Review is high. How many articles, full of solid thought and acute criticism, of wit and learning, are born for a purely ephemeral existence, to be read one day and cast into the waste paper basket the next! The most miserable lampoons of the reign of Queen Anne are still extant. Some of the finest and cleverest productions of the reign of Queen Victoria are almost as difficult to find as ancient manuscripts. The newspapers of today, light the fires of tomorrow. The magazine may have a little longer life. It rests on the writing table for perhaps a month, and thereafter shares the fate of much that is good in an age that, at least in art and literature, takes little thought for the future. The sure knowledge that their work will perish must exert a demoralizing effect on the writers of the present day. Newspapers and periodicals become cheaper and cheaper. To satisfy the loud demand of the enormous and growing reading public, with the minimum of effort, is the modern temptation.

I do not imgaine that the Anglo-Saxon Review will arrest these tendencies. But its influence may have some useful effect. This book is published at a price that will insure respectful treatment at the hands of those who buy it. It will not be cast aside after a hurried perusal. It appears, too, in a guise which fits it for a better fate. After a brief, though not, perchance, unhonored, stay on the writing table, it may be taken up into that Valhalla of printed things—the library. More than this, that it may have company, another of similar character, but different design, will follow at an interval of three months, until a long row of volumes—similar, but not alike—may not only adorn the book shelves, and recall the elegant bindings of former times, but may also preserve in a permanent form something of the transient brilliancy of the age.

It is with such hopes that I send the first volume out into the world—an adventurous pioneer. Yet he bears a name which may sustain him even in the hardest struggles, and of which he will at all times endeavor to be worthy—a name under which just laws, high purpose, civilizing influence, and a fine language have been spread to the remotest regions.

Contents of the Volume.

On the whole the contents of this first volume of the Review justify its preservation. One looks in vain for a sign from the greatest Anglo-Saxon of them all—a certain Rudyard Kipling; and it is not with unmixed pleasure that one discovers the name of Henry James leading all the rest with a characteristic study of psychological subtleties. But a poem by Swinburne on the "Centenary of the Battle of the Nile," full of Swinburne ring and rhythm; a drama by Mrs. Craigie, somewhat in the manner of Browning's dramatic idyls; an appreciative paper on Sir Robert Peel by Lord Rosebery; another on Lady Mary Wortley Montague, "a modern woman born in 1689," by Elizabeth Robins; some facts about the Soudan set forth by Slatin Pasha; hitherto unpublished letters of Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, selected by the Duchess of Devonshire—all these go far toward forming a conviction that the book is worth keeping on one's shelves.

American writers are represented, aside from Henry James, who, indeed, is becoming more English than American, by Gilbert Parker and Whitelaw Reid—the latter in a timely article on "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris." American interest in the Review is further stimulated by the reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington. The engraving is excellent in this as in all the illustrations, which begin with Ford's bust of Queen Victoria as a frontispiece, and include Lady Mary Wortley Montagu from a miniature; Linnell's portrait of Sir Robert Peel, Rubens' portrait of Anne of Austria, Marc Gheeraert's Mary Siney, Countess of Pembroke, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' Duchess of Devonshire.

Editorial a Little Heavy.

The editorial, "Impressions and Opinions," strikes one as a little heavy, but that perhaps may be accounted an Anglo-Saxon virtue. There is much about "Imperialism" in Great Britain and America, something concerning the peace conference at The Hague, and one paragraph devoted to the Dreyfus scandal, deducing a moral for the French army.

It is scarcely necessary to add that so far as paper and type are concerned the Review is consistent with its binding and illustrating. Certainly its publishers have taken all reasonable pains to secure its welcome with the public. It remains to be seen, however, if the public will care enough for an edition de luxe of magazine matter to make it a paying institution at the cost of $6 a volume or $20 for the year.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Women's Informal and Lawn Fete to Be Given at the Kenwood Club Tomorrow Evening.

A woman's informal and lawn fête will take place tomorrow evening at the Kenwood club. Light refreshments will be served and there will be dancing after supper.

Miss Dora Kleiminger will give a reception for the Kenwood Melody club on Friday evening at her residence, 4514 Lake avenue. Miss Kleiminger will shortly leave for the country, to be absent until Sept. 1.

Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, 4830 Madison avenue, will give an informal luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. George M. Moulton.

The Neighbourly club will give an informal dance at Riverside on Wednesday, July 26.

Mrs. Frank J. Turnbull and Miss Marie Turnbull, 1886 Diversey boulevard, have gone to Lake Delavan for the summer.

Mr. R. H. Garrigue and Miss Ella Garrigue, 263 Fifty-third street, have gone to New York, Woodbridge, N. J., and other Eastern points.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. M. Slocum and Miss Helen G. Slocum, 2238 Kenmore avenue, are at Wildwood Camp, Lake Geneva. Miss Florence Jones is the guest of Miss Slocum.

Mrs. Ella B. Feisenthal, 4108 Grand boulevard, is spending the summer at Spring Lake, N. J.

Mr. Harry E. Gobel, 230 Ashland boulevard, has returned from a six weeks' fishing trip in the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Mrs. A. B. Adam and Miss Elisabeth Adam, 2249 Calumet avenue, have gone to Wentworth Castle, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Glennon, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Strawn, and Mrs. Mary Slavin have gone to Yellowstone Park for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. McLean, 2836 Indiana avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton S. Hutchins, 2926 Indiana avenue, and their granddaughter, Miss Rana Woodward, have gone to Kenosha, to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, 60 Lake Shore drive, have taken a house at Monmouth Beach for the summer.

Colonel and Mrs. Hiram Pershall Thompson, 1188 Washington boulevard, will go to Niagara Falls tomorrow, to be gone until Sept. 1.

Dove-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Cools & Hardens. 44 Monroe street and 24 Hackaman street, opposite.

MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY, CRITICALLY ILL.

Lord Salisbury is so devotedly attached to his wife that in the event of her death he will, it is said, resign the Premiership.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Chutes—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—"Battle of Manila."
Dearborn Theater—"Gloriana."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Arizona."
Hopkins' Theater—"The Three Musketeers."
Jackson Field—"Battles of Our Nation."
Masonic Temple Roof Theater—Vaudeville.
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Powers' Theater—"Because She Loved Him So."
Sam T. Jack's Theater—Burlesque.
Sans Souci Park—Vaudeville and comic opera.
Studebaker Theater—"La Tarantella."
Sunnyside Park—Vaudeville.

Hopkins' Audience Is Pleased.

Hopkins' Theater has made a happy hit with its patrons by offering them a production of "The Three Musketeers," if the hisses that greeted Cardinal Richelieu and Lady de Winters, and the cheers that were accorded D'Artagnan and Constance, when they appeared before the curtain yesterday, may be considered indicative of appreciation. Among readers of books there are few who at some period in their literary development have not thrilled and enthused over the adventures and daring of D'Artagnan and his reckless fellow-guardsmen, and to witness the enacting upon the stage of certain of the more important scenes in Dumas' telling romance serves to recall the delights of that enthusiasm, even though one's literary tastes have grown a bit calmer since the day when the book was first read, and all its sensations were surprises and excitements. The drama is an effective one, as its long life on the stage and its many recent revivals prove, and its frequent appearance is a subject for satisfaction, for as a play it never fails to interest, the lessons it incidentally teaches are wholesome ones, and its whole atmosphere of romance and chivalry are welcome in an age lacking in those elements.

Manager Hopkins offers a carefully prepared and creditable production, the costumes being rich in texture and tasteful in design and color, the scenery adequate, and the leading characters being in competent hands. Frederic Bryton, although seeming to be suffering from hoarseness yesterday, made a good D'Artagnan, save when he permitted his Captain Swift deliberation of manner to intrude. The musketeer was of more impulsive stuff than was the high-wayman, and when Mr. Bryton displayed this impulsiveness, as in the duel scene in act I. and in scenes in act V., he was satisfactory. Charles Burnham's Richelieu was the best piece of character portrayal in the performance, his work in act II. being praiseworthy. A. H. Henderson did good work as Athos, Ethel Browning was an unusually sweet, winning Constance, Nina Morris a handsome Lady de Winter, and Margaret Pitt a sufficiently stately Queen Anne.

The vaudeville offers in addition to the biograph Lew Hawkins, in his minstrel act, and Adele Onri, in skilful work upon the revolving globe.

"La Tarantella" Tonight.

"La Tarantella," Jakobowski's new opera, will have its first production upon any stage tonight at the Studebaker. The Castle Square company has had the work in rehearsal for four weeks, and a smooth, complete performance is promised.

NEW YORK PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"The Rounders," with Its Cast of Stars, Proves a Pleasing Summer Attraction.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—"The Rounders" is playing to "standing room only" at the Casino. People about town are declaring that Ludwig Englander never wrote more tuneful music than his present accompaniment to Harry B. Smith's book and lyrics. Dan Daly never had a happier rôle than the comically blasé Marquis, who has "tried everything and found nothing in it." Thomas Q. Seabrooke's Irish Turk is one of the most convulsing comic caricatures ever advanced by that star.

Phyllis Rankin is another of the big cast of favorites to score heavily. As Thea, Queen of the Ballet, she presents an impersonation that is captivatingly artistic. Harry Davenport, as the gay husband, Joseph Cawthorne, as the funny leader of a German street band, and Max Freeman, Marie George, and Carrie Perkins contribute series of types that are variously amusing. Next week's bill on the Casino roof includes Pilar Morin and her company in the tragic pantomime, "Unmasked."

Fay Templeton and Cissie Loftus head the big bill in the aerial magnolia grove. Besides the grove will revel in the first roof appearance of Mme. Herrmann, the prestidigitrix, who will present an act involving all of the principal mysteries of her late husband.

"The Man in the Moon," the new travesty by Richard Carle, with music by Frederick Solomon, is announced positively for presentation, commencing on Monday night, July 24, with Richard Carle, Eugene O'Rourke, John Slavin, Charles Kirk, William Gould, Truly Shattuck, Annabelle Moore, and Mae Reynolds in the company.

The Pantzer brothers, famous head-to-head balancers, will be the acrobatic feature of this week's bill at the American Theater roof garden.

In the many varying features at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theater this week almost every line of vaudeville is represented. George Henry Trader and company will present the dramatic sketch, "Oscar's Birthday"; operatic sketches will be offered by Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell and Terry and Chester; dancing feats by Webb and Hassan; singing and dancing galore by Hooker and Davis, Blanche Ring, Sendrix and Prescott, Mattie Lockette, and Shirley sisters; tambourine spinning by Freeze brothers, and instrumental music by the Goodmans and Six and Gedney.

Hammerstein's Venetian terrace garden is still playing to "capacity business." Gautier, the aerial equestrian, begins the last week of his engagement there tomorrow night. Johnson brothers, the clever trick bicyclists, remain the bright particular stars of the bill.

Pearl Hight, chanteuse eccentrique, will make her first appearance at Koster & Bial's roof garden tomorrow evening. Among others on the program will be Anna St. Tel, Ed Estus, Fialkowski, Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, and Centure brothers.

The Madison Square roof garden will begin its fourth week tomorrow evening with a bill of unusual excellence.

Buried Alive.

Brown—"Populism seems to be dead."
Jones—"It ought to be. It's been buried for some time."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

After Ten Years.

HERE was I, after long years, on the lawn at Ascot, rubbing shoulders with beauty and fashion; a prosperous, successful man, back again in England.

I was penniless when I left my own little village near Doncaster ten years ago to seek my fortune at the Cape. I had a rough, hard life at first, but it was free and wild and healthy; and then I had my luck and became rich, and am now, I suppose, an envied man, for I am young still and as sound as a bell.

Ten years' absence from home marks many changes. How altered my little village! The old church still nestles under the wolds, the quiet hamlet still sleeps as of yore; but there is a new town on the land once farmed by my dear old father, and some modern graves in the churchyard record, it seems to me, the death of a whole generation of friends.

The few hearty handshakes and heart-moving greetings, the few loved voices, served only to accentuate the sorrow I felt at the changes that had made my old village home desolate. And I came away sadder than I had been for years, without news of Alice—except that she left Brigdon not many weeks after I did and went to London.

Alice! In her name is contained the one true love story of my life. She came from the west of England to be governess at the rectory a few months before I went to the Cape. I had fallen in love with her literally at first sight.

And then came the break-up of my life—the Leger of 1888. I backed the wrong horse for much more than I was worth, and ruined my father and myself and the love that might have been.

Before I left the country I sought Alice, but she would have nothing to say to me except to upbraid me for my father's grief and my own folly.

But when I got to the Cape I wrote letter after letter to Alice, for there had been a kindness even in her reproaches. I sent them through my Aunt Deborah, whom I thought I could trust. To these Alice did not reply, and it was not until years afterward that I discovered that my aunt had withheld my letters from her.

* * * * * * *

I saw Cyllene win the cup, and then went under the chestnuts at the back of the stand, where the ladies were promenading to the strains of the Royal Artillery Band.

Near the gates, beneath the great rhododendrons, which, though ablaze with purple bloom, seemed neutral in hue through the radiance of the ladies who clustered about the base of the plants, my eye was arrested by a face as healthy and as pure as a lily, wonderfully fair, and perhaps with something of a lily's languor, but little interested in the gayety of the picture of which it made a part.

She was quite near to me, and of a beauty so striking that I was compelled to gaze upon her weary face and to look into her mild, her gentle eyes.

Suddenly, my heart came into my mouth. A great thrill of excitement dazed me utterly. Did I sob? I cannot tell; nor what I did, for before me was—Alice! my Alice!

But when the sudden seizure which momentarily eclipsed my senses had passed, she had risen from her chair and was staring into this sunburnt face of mine. In her curious intent I read during these moments of ecstasy the gradual vanishing of astonishment, the slow dawn of recognition, and the thrill of tearful joy and happiness which suffused every feature of her beauty when she saw me and knew me after long years.

Did she love me? Was she free?

There was no need for me to ask. I knew—I saw. Love lit up her face and told me all. She, too, had endured the years of heart-emptiness that had been mine. Her face was aglow with unimaginable joy.

Our hearts, void so long, are full. Alice is pledged to me. My Alice—my own forevermore!—Illustrated London News.

MRS. WOOD TELLS OF CUBA

WIFE OF THE GENERAL HAS FAVORABLE OPINION OF ISLANDERS.

Says They Have Many Good Points and That Men and Women Are Alike Ambitious—Children Anxious to Go to School and Learn "United States"—Numerous Improvements on the Island Since American Troops Took Charge of the Government.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—Far down on the southern coast of Long Island, near Water Mills, Mrs. Leonard Wood and her two small sons have found a resting place until the time shall come to return to Cuba. General Wood, his plans changed by the outbreak of yellow-fever, has hurried back to Santiago. Mrs. Wood's position in Cuba was unique and her opportunity to observe conditions and to study the character of the Cubans as individuals a rare one. Of the Cubans, she says they are a good sort of people. Among the educated are as charming men and women as one would meet anywhere. According to Mrs. Wood there is no surliness in Santiago, at least, no suspicion of the honesty of American motives.

"Cubans who are in a position to judge like the American and admire the work of the government," continues Mrs. Wood.

"In my seven months' residence in Santiago the whole outlook of affairs changed. Although General Wood has not had at his command all the means he could wish, he has accomplished a great deal. In several ways he has greatly facilitated intercourse between the cities. He has built bridges where there were none, he has made new roads and strengthened and improved the old ones.

"Where the Spaniards burned cities to the ground, as a last resort, General Wood has started the task of rebuilding them. In Santiago he has wholly revised their notion of cleanliness. In this short time most of the buildings have been renovated. The transformation is wonderful.

"Their conception of municipal improvements previous to the coming of the Americans is shown by their manner of patching roofs. Ours sprung an ugly leak one day, and I asked some of the workmen to fix it. They smilingly agreed, but the only preparation they made was to pluck some palm leaves and set them drying. In a few days they wove them into the roof. So, you see, we grew our own shingles.

Anxious for Education.

"Most important of all is the work of establishing schools. The natives meet the General half way in this. In every town the first question they put to him was: 'How soon are we to have a school?'

"Even the little boys who know only a word or two of English crowded about him and begged for a chance to learn 'United States,' as they call it.

"For the present the Cubans wish to hold their schools in connection with their churches. This is the best arrangement now, as there is no money for school buildings.

"This, of course, makes an opportunity for Americans to enter a new field of teaching, and it is an opportunity they have not been slow to realize.

"Even last year General Wood could not begin to consider all the applications which he received from young American women who were anxious to teach in Cuba. I should feel disposed to congratulate a young woman on the point of starting out to teach there. The salary is small but the experience is broad enough to make up.

"While General Wood was there the New York State superintendent of schools offered to the Cubans, through him, twenty free scholarships in the State normal schools on the condition that the Cubans so educated should return and teach for a stipulated length of time among their own people. The General was sure that this offer would be eagerly accepted.

Cubans Are Ambitious.

"The Cubans, although it is not known here, are ambitious. The events of the last year or two have so upset them that they feel the need of readjusting themselves in some way that promises individual independence, and they are willing to take up almost any line of work.

"This applies to the women as well as to the men. Of course, the Cuban women never have worked before in the way they are ambitious to do now. But they are facing a new future, and are pathetically anxious for work, independence, and freedom. There are admirable points in the Cuban people—I like them."

"Of all my Cuban friends," Mrs. Wood said, "I remember the sisters most tenderly. When the city was in danger from the Spaniards, and the whole population in terror, they sent to ask whether they should go or stay. 'Stay!' the order came, and they did so.

"Absolutely unprotected as they were, with not a man to guard them or a defense of any sort, they calmly faced whatever might come to them."

MEET MISS GRANT AT NEWPORT.

Cottagers Assemble at Mrs. Potter Palmer's Summer Residence to an Informal Dinner.

Newport, R. I., July 16.—[Special.]—Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived at Beaulieu today from Saratoga and will remain here until her marriage with Prince Cantacuzene in September.

This evening Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained informally in honor of Miss Grant, who had not met any of the cottage colony since it was announced that the wedding would positively be held here in the fall.

Beaulieu was given a marine cast by the Egyptian lotus flowers used for table decorations.

The guests were: Baroness Erlanger, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Amy Townsend, Doctor Nevans of Rome, Mr. Potter Palmer, Potter Palmer Jr., and Honoré Palmer. The diners were entertained by music ingeniously played by mechanical contrivances.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Tan cloth suit trimmed with rows of machine stitching and jet buttons, laced with

black satin cord.—Paris Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Very Zoological.

"Yes," said the excited man, "he tried to act the hog and treat me like a dog, but I soon showed him he was playing horse with the wrong man when he monkeyed with me!"—Indianapolis Journal.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

It is becoming distinctly awkward, if not actually dangerous, for men to wear flowers in their buttonholes in continental Europe, and Americans crossing the Atlantic will do well to bear in mind the following hints:

If one wears a crimson or red carnation in one's buttonhole in France it implies that one belongs to the aggressively Republican party, and as such the smart set, especially the aristocracy, as well as those new rich people who wish to be considered as belonging thereto, will avoid the wearer. In fact, the wearing of a red carnation will be sufficient to close the doors of any of the leading Parisian or provincial clubs against the man whose buttonhole is thus adorned.

The wearing of a white carnation is enough to stamp a man as a member of the Young Royalist party, which is just at the present moment in particularly bad odor with the government. In fact, any American who is foolish enough to wear this particular flower in his buttonhole when on French soil at the present juncture need not feel surprised if he becomes the recipient of unwelcome attentions on the part of the police.

If in addition to the white carnation he follows the example of many people that he may meet and adds thereto a cornflower, he practically writes himself down as a member of the anti-Semite party, and is as likely as not to be mobbed by the partisans of Dreyfus, and to be subjected to all sorts of annoyances and difficulties by the Hebrew bankers and merchants with whom he may have financial dealings. For the cornflower is the emblem just now of the Jewbaiter, and the Jews are naturally not going to put themselves out of the way to be civil to a man who wears in his buttonhole a token of fierce antagonism to their race.

Violets stamp a man as a Bonapartist, which is not altogether pleasant, since that particular shade of political opinion in France has for the last forty years invariably implied both at home and abroad a fondness for conspiracy and shadiness in financial matters.

In southern Austria and along the Adriatic coast of the dominions of Francis Joseph the wearing of field daisies is liable to land one in prison. For the field daisy, or "Marguerite," as it is called on the continent, is the emblem of the great "Italia Irredenta" conspiracy, which has for its avowed object the restoration to the kingdom of Italy of all the Italian speaking provinces of the Austrian empire, including the City of Trieste. The "Italia Irredenta" movement has adopted the field daisy out of compliment to the consort of King Humbert, in spite of which its use in a buttonhole is strictly forbidden throughout Austria under the pains of imprisonment.

Equally dangerous is it to wear in one's buttonhole a cornflower in Austria, and any person guilty of such an imprudence anywhere in Bohemia, or, for the matter of that, even in Vienna at certain times, runs the risk of being mobbed and subjected to no end of ill usage. For the cornflower has been accepted in Austria as the emblem of the German party in its warfare against the Bohemian, the Galician, and, in fact, against the non-German element in general in Austrian politics.

I could go on indefinitely. But it will be seen from this that the wearing of flowers in the buttonhole in the old world is attended by an extraordinary amount of danger and should be avoided.

Let me add that in England the wearing of a primrose is held to indicate that one belongs to the ultra-Conservative party.

Incidentally I may state that the Prince of Wales this season is affecting cornflowers as a boutonnière. The question now arises as to whether this is to be taken as an indication that he favors the German party in Austrian politics or the anti-Jewish party in France. He is, however, the last royal personage in the world from whom one would expect anything in the shape of hostility to the chosen people. No one has done more to promote their social advancement, and of today they occupy the front rank of society in England and in France it is in a great measure owing to the support which the Prince has accorded to them from the time that he became the leader of society in England and a powerful factor with regard to the great world in France.

Old Cardinal Mertel, who has just passed over to the majority, at the age of 96, was the only member of the Sacred College who wore a beard. Otherwise, as these almost to the last retained their red color, he presented a rather odd appearance in all the great ecclesiastical ceremonies in which the Cardinals were called upon to play a rôle.

He is the last of those lay Cardinals, of whom the most famous in modern times was the late Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State to Pius IX.

Like Antonelli, Cardinal Mertel was not a priest, and had never received ordination as such. He was a lawyer by profession, and the rank of Cardinal was conferred upon him, partly as a reward for his services as chief law officer of the Papacy, and likewise as Minister of the Interior of the Holy See in the days prior to 1870 when the Pope still enjoyed temporal sovereignty. Since Leo's accession to the tiara Cardinal Mertel held the office of Vice Chancellor to the Papacy. I can only remember him as a bent and broken old man, who used to walk almost doubled in two, and with the aid of a stout stick.

In former times it was quite a common thing for Popes to confer the rank of Cardinal upon laymen, either by way of compliment or else as a recognition of some purely temporal services to the church. They were only bound to celibacy by etiquette and usage, and hence the fact that Cardinal Antonelli should have left children excites far less indignation among people in Rome than would have been the case had he been bound by the vows and obligations of priesthood to a life of strict celibacy. Leo XIII. has only appointed one layman as Cardinal—namely: The late Cardinal Cristofori, who was regent of the Apostolic penitentiary and renowned for his genius as an administrator. The Sacred College is the Senate of the Papacy, and the need is sometimes felt of having in the latter the advice of laymen who are apt to look at matters in a more ordinary, every day manner than the clergy.

Emperor Nicholas has just given a striking demonstration of the fact that his sentiments towards his cousin, Prince George of Greece, who saved his life from an assassin in Japan, remain unaltered, by inviting him to become the godfather of his youngest child, the little girl who was born the other day. The child is to receive the name of Marie, her two elder sisters rejoicing in the names of Olga and Tatania, respectively.

The young Duke of Medina Coeli, who is the premier peer of Spain, and who was admitted but the other day to the "Grandezza," on reaching manhood, has just done something which savors of old-time chivalry, rather than of modern ideas. It seems that some one had forged his name to a bill for a large amount. In the neighborhood of $80,000. Although the forgery was obvious, and the young Duke actually held in his hand a confession from the fellow-noble who perpetrated the forgery, the Duke insisted on honoring the bill and paying the full amount, taking the high and lofty ground that he could not permit the illustrious name of Medina Coeli to be dishonored even though it had been written by a scoundrel.

If ever there was a case of the old-time adage of "noblesse oblige" being put into practice it was surely in this instance, and the young Duke's conduct and, above all, his lofty regard for the honor of his family name, are distinctly refreshing when compared with the conduct of so many of the nobles of the present day in Europe, who not only resort to all kinds of legal technalities and quibbles to evade payment, not merely of tradesmen's debts, but even of debts of honor, and who do not hesitate to resort to fraud and crime in order to obtain resources necessary to satisfy their extravagance. One has only to run one's eye over the long list of bearers of ancient titles who are now serving terms of imprisonment for obtaining money by criminal methods in order to appreciate at its just value the attitude of Spain's premier peer.

SEARCHING FOR MAUD GRIFFIN.

Missing from the Residence of Her Mother, 119 Center Avenue, for Two Weeks.

Maud Griffin left the residence of her mother, 119 Center avenue, to do an errand on the afternoon of July 3 and has not been seen or heard from since, although every effort has been made to locate her. For several years she had been subject to spells of derangement of the mind and was unusually nervous and melancholy the day she went away. She has black hair and dark eyes, is 5 feet 4 inches in height, and 22 years of age. She was dressed in navy blue.

FOR TRUST OF MEDIUMS.

UNIQUE PROJECT IS ATTRIBUTED TO MRS. LEASE.

Said That the Kansas Woman and Former Populist Will Endeavor to Organize the Business End of the Spiritualistic Following—Cut Prices Have Rendered Unprofitable the Work of the Materializers—To Exploit Her Plan in Chicago.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—A spook trust is the latest thing and Mrs. Mary E. Lease, it is alleged, is to be its guiding mind. The trust which she is organizing is expected to receive the approbation and allegiance of all the leading mediums of the United States at the national spiritualistic convention to be held in Chicago on Oct. 9.

In pursuance of her plan of campaign she makes a beginning as a spiritualistic lecturer at the Indiana State camp meeting, and will later be heard at Lily Dale, in New York, and at Onset Bay, in Massachusetts, where the annual camp meeting is now in progress.

All signs point to the fact that the new organization will control the various spiritualistic camps this season and will win out in the fall at Chicago. The membership already includes the leading mediums and the most reputable and influential believers in spiritualism.

Threatened by Cut Rates.

The entire mediumistic business is threatened with overthrow unless something be done speedily. During the last two or three years prices have gone down frightfully. Formerly $1 was the lowest price paid for the privilege of interviewing the materialized spirit. Now there are hundreds of mediums who will materialize any number of spirits for 25 cents.

That is the financial side of the new movement. But there is an intellectual side in which finance also enters ultimately as an element. The spook trust must have a harmonious body of doctrine, respected alike by spook and by believers.

The active and passive forces in modern spiritualism may be divided as follows:

First, the moneyed men. These are the financial backers of private or public enterprises. They perform the same function in spiritualistic matters that what is professionally known as the "angel" does in theatrical affairs.

The second class of spiritualists, the class specifically known as "spiritualists" to the public at large, are the mediums. These hold séances, are visited by spirits while they are in a condition of trance, have messages delivered to them by the spirits, and in turn deliver the message to the inquirers in the land of the living.

Many Honest Believers.

The third and infinitely the largest class consists of kindly and well-meaning persons, who believe in the existence of a world of spirits, acting and reacting upon the mortal world, through the agency of mediums.

It is among the ranks of these honest believers that are found most of the leading writers and lecturers on spiritualism. They freely devote their time and their talents to what they conceive to be the benefit of humanity.

Many of them, in the summer months, make a tour of the camp-meetings and appear upon the platforms with essays and lectures, in which are enforced not only the new truths they see in spiritualism, but the older doctrines of universal fellowship, brotherhood, and charity.

RUSSIAN SELF-EXILED TO LABOR

Bernard Heindel, a Man of Many Attainments, Works for a Dollar a Day in Ohio Factory.

Springfield, O., July 16.—[Special.]—In the shop of the E. W. Ross company, refusing to accept more than $1 a day, Bernard Heindel of St. Petersburg is employed as a common laborer. He speaks eleven languages, is a gifted musician, an artist, and an expert accountant.

He was a Russian government official of noble birth, and loved a woman who married his brother. Heindel then left the country. Four times a year he receives a draft for $1,000 from his brother, and just as often the drafts are returned to the sender.

Heindel leads a secluded life here and spends his leisure in reading and painting.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WESTERN.

WRITE TO GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT C. & W. M. R'y, Grand Rapids, Mich., about
COTTAGES AT CHARLEVOIX FOR RENT
(OR FOR SALE).
One with large living room, dining-room, kitchens, two bathrooms with running water (hot and cold), range and perfect drainage; 6 sleeping and 1 servant's room, electric lights, furnished complete for housekeeping; $400.00 for the season.
One with all other facilities as above but with 4 bedrooms and 1 bathroom; $350.00 for the season.
Write for rates of fare and rates for board at the
Michigan Summer Resorts
REACHED VIA THE
WEST MICHIGAN R'Y
Through sleeping Cars Chicago and St. Louis to Charlevoix, Petoskey and Bay View.

Beautiful Winona, Winona Lake, Ind. 110 miles east Chicago, main line Penn. R. R., 200 ft. above Lake Michigan. Climatic conditions perfect, complete sewerage; 24 medicinal springs; beautiful park, walks, drives, splendid boating, bathing, fishing; high-class entertainments in auditorium every evening. Cincinnati Band; ideal summer resort. Rates: Winona Hotel, $8.50 to $12 per week; The Inn, $6 to $8 per week; The Homestead and Garfield, $5 to $6 per week; Double Cafe, $3 per week. Tents rented cheap. For full programme address S. C. DICKEY, Sec'y and Gen'l Manager Winona Lake, Ind. Special railroad rates on all roads in Central, Southern, Western Associations.

LAKESIDE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Pewaukee Lake, Wis. Take C. M. & St. P. R. R. 22 miles from Milwaukee. For particulars and rates write Joseph Somers, Mgr., Hartland, P. O., Wis.

METTOWEE HOTEL, JOHN E. EBERT Manager.
DELAVAN LAKE, WISCONSIN.
Beautiful grounds and woodlands. Boating, bathing, and fishing unexcelled. Reasonable rates. No charge for boats.
Send for illustrated booklet.

SLEEPY HOLLOW RESORT,
South Haven, Mich.
First-class in every respect. Send for booklet.

THE LAKESIDE HOTEL, FOX LAKE, ILL.—An ideal family resort. Entirely new management this season. The table will be the very best. For rates write T. NELSON, Mgr., Nippersink P. O. Tel. Fox Lake 204.

TWIN LAKES HOTEL, Kenosha Co., Wis. C. & N. W. Ry.
The Recreative Family Resort. Beautifully situated; fishing unexcelled. Send for Booklet.
BOLLENBACH & THOMAS, Props.

GO TO WAUKESHA!
The greatest of Northwestern Summer Resorts. 1,000 feet above sea level. No mosquitoes. Famous Springs. Hotels. Parks. Drives. Lakes. For information souvenir address Box 403, Waukesha, Wis.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
J. C. WALKER, Mngr.

Hotel Hofmeister, OKAUCHEE LAKE, WIS.
Comfort, all conveniences, and elegant meals. Write for rates.

HOTEL WHITCOMB,
Beautifully situated on the bluff overlooking the lake. Address A. VINCENT, Prop., St. Joseph, Mich.

Lake Lawn Hotel, Delavan Lake, Wis. Cottages and steamboat in connection; all new modern improvements; 15 acres of lawn and shade trees; grand facilities for comfort and enjoyment. E. P. & C. W. PHILLIPS.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS.
Finest and coolest resort in the Northwest. Good fishing, boating, and bathing. Rates reasonable. W. B. PEARL, Prop.

Manor House, Prospect Point, Spring Lake, Mich.
A home among the pines with every comfort and means of enjoyment. W. A. BEALE, Mgr.

HOTEL WOODLANDS,
Oconomowoc, Wis
Beautiful location. MRS. D. W. FOWLER.

LAKE CORA—PRETTIEST INLAND LAKE IN Mich.; in heart of trout belt; fine bathing, fishing, boating free; fare 2c round trip; board $5 and up; no extras; send for booklet.
H. A. NOYES, 1810 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WESTERN.

AVERY BEACH RESORT
SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.
Cool and delightful place on the east shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer, twice daily, from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted and complete modern arrangements. Terms, $9 to $15 per week. Send for illustrated Booklet.

THE INN —CHARLEVOIX— The Beautiful
FAVORITE MICHIGAN RESORT.
Finest building, furnishings, service, swimming pool, etc. Beds as good as those at home. Golf tournament July 18 and Aug. 16. Valuable prizes. Write for rates to E. T. OSBORN, Charlevoix, Mich.

EASTERN.

VACATION TOURS
By Steamer and Rail to all Summer Resorts of the United States and Canada. Staterooms, berths, and tickets for all boats and trains.
Call or send for Summer Tour Book.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Passenger Agents, 234 S. Clark-st.
Personally conducted parties to London, Paris, Switzerland, Italy and the Mediterranean Aug. 3d and 17th. $350.
Personally conducted parties around the world, visiting all points of interest, Sept. 11 and Oct. 14.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
Connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" (new) and "Manhattan" leave Pier No. 38, E. R. foot of Market-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p. m. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., and general office No. 222 South-st., opposite the pier, N. Y. City.
HORATIO HALL, G. F. A., 222 South-st., N. Y. C.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
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FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS.
LARGE ORCHESTRA.
Special rate to young men, $40 a month.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager.

Gaze Summer Tour Book.
Call or send stamp for same.
It shows Routes and Rates via Lake, Ocean, River and Rail to all principal Resorts in United States and Canada. Fifty pages, with 8 maps. Expert travel, personally conducted parties. Write for programmes and particulars.
GAZE TOURIST AGENCY, 220 S. Clark-st.

The Edgemere,
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HOTEL NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.
New York Office, Gilsey House.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL BRUN

NEED GOSPEL ON WHEELS

DR. FRANK G. TYRRELL PREACHES ON "COMMON SENSE."

Declaring That Christians Are Commanded to Go to the People He Would Put Preacher and Choir on Bicycles and Send Them Out and Charter an Automobile to Carry the Glad Tidings—"A Short, Clear, and Saving Creed."

"Put the gospel on wheels; put choir and preacher on bicycles and send them out in the Master's name; charter an automobile and make it a gospel wagon," exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Frank G. Tyrrell last night in his pulpit of the First Christian Church, Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue. And again he said: "Do you imagine that Peter at Pentecost assumed a pulpit tone and a sanctified look?"

Dr. Tyrrell was preaching on "The Gospel of Common Sense," and his text was Matt. x., 16: "Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." He said:

"Nothing is more uncommon than common sense, especially in religion. We need more of it in doing good. One class of Christians are dumb when among their unsaved friends, and another class are fanatically and obtrusively outspoken. Mix common sense with your social intercourse, and you will win men by the magnetism of divine love.

Go to the People.

"The purveyors of hard and soft drinks and light—exceedingly light—amusements follow the summer crowds out into the parks and fields, and it takes the wealth and finesse of a whole section of the city to keep them from trampling on the law in their determination to reach the people; but the churches grind on, in a conventional fashion, hoping that the ding-dong of the bell will arrest the procession of bicyclers and drivers and pedestrians, and bring them into the hot sanctuary.

"Now the people are not commanded to go to church, but Christians are commanded to go to the people. 'Into the highways and hedges' are the words! Put the gospel on wheels; put choir and preacher on bicycles and send them out in the Master's name! Charter an automobile and make it a gospel wagon! Do not sit in a hot audience room and sing of 'sweet fields arrayed in living green, and rivers of delight'; do that in the fields and beside the rivers. This is common sense.

Need of Being a Man.

"I must confess that preachers need more common sense. We are to proclaim the gospel of redeeming love, not the filterings of foolish philosophy. Do you imagine for a moment that Peter at Pentecost assumed a pulpit tone and a scanctified look? Many people are afraid of preachers, and in the main it is the preacher's fault. Get out of your filtered atmosphere and be a robust, stalwart, earnest man among men.

"We need more common sense in becoming Christians. There is one book that speaks authoritatively on this whole subject, yet there are many who never read the Bible to find an answer to the question.

"'What must I do to be saved?' No need of confusion because of the multiplicity of sects; follow the man of Galilee! 'He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved'; a short creed, a clear creed, a comprehensive creed, a saving creed! You can get to heaven without going through the circumlocution office, nor need you wait to be ushered into the New Jerusalem by death."

SERMON TO RAILROAD MEN.

The Rev. Bruce Brown Incidentally Defends Some Modern Homiletics from the Charge of Sensationalism.

"It is a strange anomaly that when preachers follow the Savior's plan of homiletics in the preparation of sermons they are accused of being sensational," said the Rev. Bruce Brown last night at the West Side Christian Church. "Christ took birds and flowers, stars and stones for his texts and made all nature speak his praises and herald his warnings to sinning men. If Christ were preaching in Chicago today he would make every industry, profession, and invention illustrate and enforce great moral truths. He would draw his illustrations from the electric light, the great factories, and railroads."

The sermon was to railroad men and the theme was "Railroading Through Life." The minister continued:

"A great railroad system is a picture of the modern journey of life. The church differs from the express train in that there are no return tickets, it carries no local passengers, it has no sleeping nor buffet cars, theological half-fare permits, and scalpers' tickets and editorial passes are not honored. It carries no deadheads, and is the only through line.

"The church should obey orders from the only one authorized to issue them. Many theological head-end collisions have occurred by the contradictory orders of two train dispatchers. The engineer should understand that his engine was purposed to pull a train and not to run a thrashing machine.

"Christ said, 'If any man forsake not all he hath, he cannot be my disciple.' This means that no baggage will be checked through and that no parlor car tickets will be sold. The fare is in reach of all and no accident policies are issued, for no accidents occur when the rules of the company are followed."

HOPE FOR THE BRUISED REEDS.

The Rev. James Mursell of London, England, Preaches at the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. James Mursell, pastor of the Downs Baptist Church of Clapton, London, England, and delegate from the British National Council to the Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit, preached the morning sermon at the First Baptist Church of this city yesterday. The keynote of his discourse was "Hope for the Bruised Reeds."

"You cannot walk along the bank without seeing the bruised reeds," he said, "and you cannot shut your eyes to the fallen members of society. We don't have to go far to find them. These lives are the problem of the age. How can we revive them? The world says that it cannot be done, but the world stoops not and has no pity for the bruised and broken characters.

"But if from earth there is no hope, there is help from heaven. The Servant of Jehovah took his stand by those who were down; he came to raise the fallen. Besides this compassion for the fallen he is tender to weak beginners. Many a lad wants to be a Christian, but fear and sin stand in his path. It is not only the young who are likely to spend their lives in weak beginnings; he who makes the most of life makes only a weak beginning. We are always having to begin over again. It is enough to remember that the old preacher spoke the truth of all time when he said that God will not break the bruised reed."

Dr. Mursell left Chicago last evening for the East. He will preach on the next two Sundays in Boston and after visiting Philadelphia will return to England.

PERCIVAL ON THE IDEAL DAILY.

Pastor of the Normal Park Presbyterian Insists That Christians Must Have the News.

"Let us accomplish this in Chicago, for Chicago pitches the tune for all Christendom," was the climax of the Rev. Dr. H. Atwood Percival's sermon on "Sheldon's Ideal Newspaper" yesterday at the Normal Park Presbyterian Church. He had praised the press as the greatest of secular energies, adding:

"The press is a great power for good—or for evil. The papers which perform such noble services for the truth and righteousness show an equal spirit of enterprise in publishing the details of the most horrid crimes in the calendar. What is the duty of Christian people to the press? Much is being said about the 'Ideal Newspaper.' The impression has gone out that Christian ministers and a great host of Christian Endeavorers are calling for an 'ideal Christian daily.'

Let us not be sidetracked in this way. There are hundreds of thousands of Christians in this city who belong to the reading class and whose relation to the press is purely voluntary and who can have what they desire if they rightly go about it. What they want is a paper that shall be abreast of the times. Christians must have the news. To them events are the rumbling of Christ's chariot wheels. The peace congress, the Nicaragua Canal, the overthrow of Islam, the Eastern question, affairs in Cuba, and the Philippines—all have a bearing on the coming kingdom of our Lord. We must have an up-to-date paper. Also one that will tell the truth."

GENTLEMEN AND CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. W. E. Danforth Gives the Test of a Man's Chivalry and Nobility.

The Rev. William E. Danforth preached at Washington Park Congregational Church last evening on "The Attitude of the True Gentleman Toward Christianity." Taking the incident of the gentlemanly Greeks, who came to Philip and asked courteously for an introduction to Jesus, he said:

"In our day only ignorance and brutality fail to accord respect to Christ. As the personality of Jesus has been more clearly revealed through the scholarship and intelligent criticism of the last century Jesus has become one with whom every gentleman is desirous of being somewhat acquainted. What Jesus would do and how he would act if he were a citizen of Chicago becomes the type of highest culture and refined manhood for the social or business world.

"Recently a great university on the Pacific coast called a Christian gentleman at a high salary to fill a chair known as the chair of personal ethics, the plan being that its occupant was to teach the young men something about the principles of Jesus, to fit them for men of the world. It is recognized today that no college curriculum is complete without a department embracing the teachings of Christ.

"As the history of the last nineteen hundred years could not have been constructed with Christ left out, so the manhood which is the result of that civilization is lacking if devoid of an appreciation of Christian ideals. Men move up toward nobility and culture as they come to see Jesus for what he was. Not to know Jesus as a gentleman argues one's self not a gentleman. The test of a man's chivalry and nobility is how he looks at Jesus."

PLAGUES OF MODERN TIMES.

Dr. William White Wilson Speaks of Pessimists, Fanatics, and Alarmists, but Urges Faithful Patience.

Concerning "Modern Plagues" the Rev. Dr. William White Wilson said last night at St. Mark's Episcopal Church:

"Through the progress of human enlightenment plagues change in character, but do not diminish in quantity. From the time of the ten plagues in the days of Pharaoh to the seven last plagues mentioned by St. John the divine, during a period of 2,000 years, we are taught the presence and care of God and the accountability of man, directly and indirectly, literally and figuratively, but always with one great lesson in view—man's duty to develop through trial and God's eternal purpose to save the world.

"While the increase of knowledge, the advancement of science, and the development of philanthropy have improved sanitary conditions and limited the spread of disease, still the plagues which beset mankind have been lifted to a higher plane and assumed a more subtle aspect. There is not so much of loathsome pestilence, but there is more of nervous disorders and mental diseases under the saress and strain of our feverish life and our extravagant pleasures. The human system is misused as effectually, if differently from other days. Physically the average of life may be prolonged, but mentally and spiritually the great question still bothers us: 'Of what good or for what use are the lengthened days?'

"There are the plagues of cruelty, tyranny, and arrogancy still torturing mankind under the appearance of virtue and covered with a cloak of righteousness. We have plagues in the pessimists, fanatics, and alarmists, who abound on every hand. No cause can be so righteous as to escape their pernicious influence.

"Increasing intelligence seems to be multiplying mental and moral plagues to the vexation and discouragement of righteous souls. But in Revelation we are told at the end of the seven plagues the kingdom of heaven will be established. Let patience, therefore, have her perfect work. Through all plagues or in spite of them the world must advance. Man should use them for his discipline. God will use them for his judgments."

ON THE FAITH THAT GROWS.

J. H. O. Smith Contrasts "Original Sin" with the New Testament Teaching About Children.

"The Faith That Grows" was the topic on which the Rev. J. H. O. Smith said last night at Union Christian Church:

"If by faith we mean belief in many of the weird old doctrines born of the discussions and sad discords of the past, then we must record the rapid decline of faith, but if by faith we mean an intelligent belief in the Bible, in God as a father whose undying love for his children was shown in the life and death of his son, in the power of the gospel of Christ to save men, intellect, affections, and will; in humanity as the offspring of God, then we must admit the marvelous growth of faith.

"Paul said 'I know whom I have believed.' Our knowledge of the son of God will grow until we see him as he is. The common schools are leading many of the Sunday schools in child culture because the theology of original sin leaves the Sunday school teacher too often with the idea that the child is totally depraved, without power to think a good thought or do a good deed, while the kindergarten has taught us that God and the child are natural companions, that of such is the kingdom of heaven and the future kingdom of earth, that 'conversion' is turning back to become once more like a little child; that the angels of little children do always behold the face of our father in heaven; that God is the father of our spirits.

"So if faith falters sometimes in the church, it beats its way onward outside the church. Faith in the dogmatic differences between theologians declines, faith is the divine persons whose history we have partly recorded in the Bible grows."

ABRAHAM AS AN EXPANSIONIST.

The Rev. G. D. Cleworth Shows Why the United States Must Press Forward.

"Expansion—How It Began" was the Rev. G. D. Cleworth's theme yesterday at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and he found the beginning with Abraham, "who went out from his country and kindred to a place that he knew not of."

"He who has God's call," the minister continued, "will have God's company. What matters it that there is no precedent? The eternal plan pays little heed to precedent. Righteousness must prevail, and that people and those institutions that are in the way of righteousness must dominate the world. The history of the race is a history of expansion. Darwin was right when he said that the fittest survive. The land that Jehovah promised Abraham was already peopled, but they were not such a foundation as was necessary for the superstructure of civilization, whose top stone is at last to be brought on amid the acclaim of angels and redeemed men of 'Grace, grace unto it.'

"Abraham worked according to the divine plan. So must we. We do not think it necessary to believe, as one said recently, that 'God is stuck on these Unitetd States,' but we do believe that when he says to us 'Go up and possess the land, replacing oppression with liberty, ignorance with education, superstition with religion,' it is our duty to go, whether we can foresee the outcome or not, or whether we have any precedent for the undertaking."

$5.00. Indianapolis and Return. $5.00
The Monon Route will sell tickets to Indianapolis and return at rate of $5 for the round trip on July 19, 20, and 21, good returning until July 24. Tickets may be extended at Indianapolis to return until Aug. 20 upon payment of fee of 50 cents. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn Station.

It's easy; 10c a day, $1 a week, or $4 a month, buys a diamond or watch. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

ACCUSED OF MAIL THEFT.

LETTER DISTRIBUTER RICHARD J. SWEENEY IS ARRESTED.

Inspector Tollson Says He Caught the Prisoner Stealing More than Fifty Missives Addressed to Chicago Business Firms—Employed in the Main Postoffice Since May, 1896, When He Entered Under the Civil Service Regulations—Held for Examination.

Richard J. Sweeney, 221 Johnson street, a letter distributer in the main Postoffice, was arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspector Herbert Tollson, who says he caught Sweeney putting into his pockets more than fifty letters addressed to large business houses. Sweeney entered the postal service in May, 1896, after passing the civil service examinations.

Many letters had been missing from the main office for some time, and Chief Inspector Stuart detailed Inspector Tollson, who, with Inspector Tyrrell, unearthed the mail wagon robberies recently, to discover where the mail matter was going. Tollson worked diligently on the case for three months. Sweeney will be taken before either United States Commissioner Mason or Humphrey to be put under bonds, awaiting the action of the federal grand jury.

Some of the firms to which letters found in Sweeney's pockets were addressed are Butler Bros., Samuel D. White, O. Crandall, Whitney Paper company, Chicago Scale company, J. A. Lawrence company, Harry H. Lobdell & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer company, the Abendpost, Continental Tailoring company, E. M. Phelps, Morris Goldschmid & Co., William Bour & Co., and S. E. Truax & Co. None of the letters had been opened.

The letters will be delivered by representatives of Chief Inspector Stuart's office. The owner of each letter will be allowed to open it and take a copy, after which the letter will be held by the authorities to be used as evidence against Sweeney.

"The meanest kind of a thief on earth is one who robs the mails," said Inspector Stuart in speaking of Sweeney's arrest. "Many of the letters which they take and destroy contain nothing of any benefit to the thief, and yet they may be of great importance to the persons to whom they are addressed. The thief steals without knowing what his profit will be. In the mail wagon robbery case one pouch contained 5,000 letters, and one of the men sat up all night to go through them, and then got only $10 for all of his trouble.

"Inspector Tollson was assigned by me to run down the man who was stealing letters out of the mail in this office. How many more men there may be among the employés of the office who are stealing letters I cannot say."

TOWN IN DREAD OF RAILROAD.

Residents of Libertyville Fear Extension of Line Will Injure the Community's Business Interests.

Is Libertyville doomed to become a mere spot on the map after it is linked to Fox Lake with a railroad? Must the dairy business become the chief mainstay of the town and milk trains the principal signs of life? These are questions being asked by certain citizens of Libertyville who note the approaching completion of nineteen miles of railroad between their town and Fox Lake.

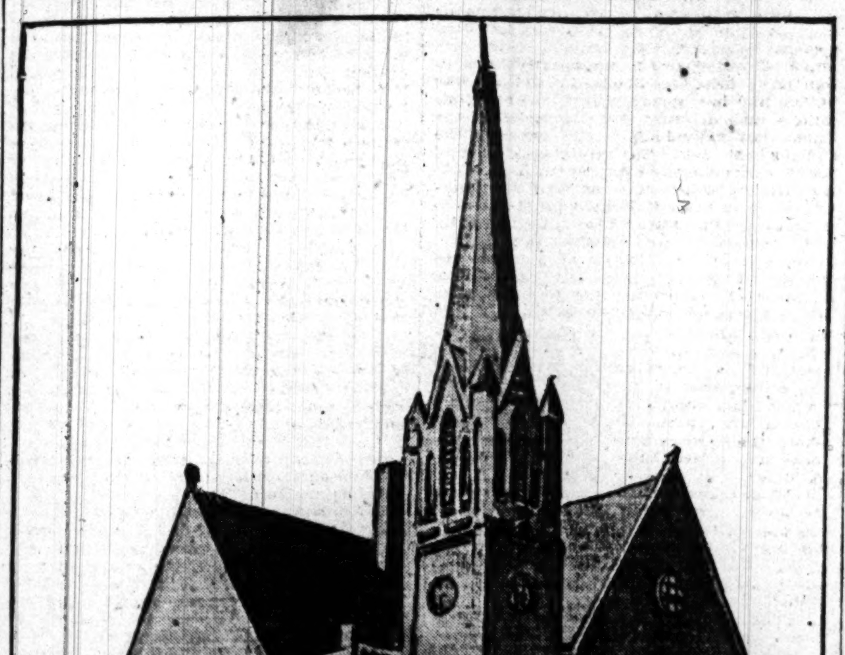
Sept. 1 is the date for the opening of communication between the two places by a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. Nearly five miles of grading have been finished, starting at Nippersink Point, near Fox Lake, and the right of way out of Libertyville has been secured. These unmistakable signs of activity have awakened the feeling in Libertyville, it is said, that a railroad is not always a good thing for a town.

At present Libertyville is the terminus of the branch of the St. Paul road, and consequently is in possession of certain commercial advantages. When a "drummer" alights in Libertyville with his sample trunks his arrival usually means dollars and cents for the liverymen, for he can go no further except over the country roads and behind horses. Likewise the proprietors of the hotels hail the advent of a stranger who finds himself unable to proceed further on his journey and remains over night as a guest. What is troubling the landlords and liverymen just now is the question whether these welcome arrivals will give Libertyville the "go by" after Sept. 1.

The future is so uncertain, it is said, that the price of real estate has begun to go down. Some property-owners, so the report goes, are contemplating removal in the fear that the railroad may injure their prospects. On the other hand there are men in the town who laugh at these gloomy forebodings and claim that nothing except a cyclone or fire can harm Libertyville.

The fact that the identity of the promoters of the railroad has been shrouded in mystery may account for some of the hostile feeling toward the enterprise. While the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is generally believed to be behind the project, its prime mover is said to be the Knickerbocker Ice company, which seeks to invade a new territory and thereby escape the tax of 15 cents a ton which the State of Wisconsin exacts on all ice hauled out of that State. Fox Lake, which up to the present time has been free of ice houses, offers a particularly inviting region for the iceman.

EVANSTON'S OLDEST CHURCH TO BE RAZED.



The first church building erected in Evanston is to be torn down by the trustees of Northwestern University, to whom it belongs, and it is understood that a business block is to occupy the site. The structure was built by the First Methodist society before the first university building was planned. Fifteen years ago the Norwegian-Danish society purchased the building and moved it to its present location. The society moved out two years ago, having built a new church. Abraham Lincoln spoke twice from the platform of the church, and in the early days the building was the gathering place of the villagers on all public occasions. Frances Willard read her graduating address there. When Miss Willard was in Evanston, shortly before her death, she planned to raise funds with which to move the church and transform it into a historical building for Evanston.

MRS. W. H. SUTTON CLAIMS GOLD

Her Husband Is Supposed to Be Dead in Alaska, Leaving $150,000 in Dust and a Valuable Claim.

Two years ago William H. Sutton of this city went to the Alaska gold fields to seek his fortune, leaving his wife, Josephine, and his 12-year-old daughter here. His wife received no word from him, and recently United States Consul McCook at Dawson City addressed a communication to the State department concerning the death there of a miner named Sutton, who came from Chicago, and who left $150,000 worth of gold dust and a claim near Dawson, said to be worth $200,000.

Reading of the circumstance, and thinking the dead miner was her husband, Mrs. Sutton wrote to the State department, giving a full description of her husband and of all details of his business in her knowledge, hoping to assist in making positive identification. Mrs. Sutton has also filed a claim for the estate of the miner, who died without making a will or being able to tell anything about himself, further than that he was a resident of Chicago. His death was caused by suffering and privation. His two companions perished of starvation. Their names are not known to the State department.

During the long time in which Mrs. Sutton received no word from her husband she made her home at 3214 Forest avenue. Her friends there stated that she had received as yet no positive information concerning the matter. Mrs. Sutton left the city yesterday to visit friends in Michigan for a week. The Sutton family has no relatives in Chicago.

SUICIDE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

B. C. Hinnant, a Northwestern Telephone Company Employe at Minneapolis, Found Dead.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—The identity of the young man who shot himself at Lake Harriet yesterday was disclosed today by Mrs. E. L. Hanna, who recognized the body as that of B. C. Hinnant, one of her boarders and cashier of the construction department of the Northwestern Telephone company. Hinnant came from Texas two years ago. About six years ago he married a Miss Clarke of Hillsboro, Tex. It is said that family troubles drove him to suicide.

QUESTIONS PUT TO TRUST.

Information Sought by Civic Federation Committee of Arangements for Forthcoming Conference.

The general Committee on Arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts, called by the Civic federation of Chicago, has mailed circular letters to 450 so-called trusts and combinations throughout the country, asking twenty-six questions, such as the number of organizations included in the consolidation, the number yet outside, total original capital of the various concerns now merged, and the present capital employed by the combination, and the effect on prices of products, the effect on labor as to displacement and rate of wages.

Labor unions in the various crafts employed in these combinations are asked as to the effect on wages, hours of work, and the number thrown out of employment by the organization of the so-called trusts. The following questions were addressed to the 500 national and local traveling men's organizations throughout the country:

How many commercial travelers in your immediate vicinity have lost their positions owing to trust consolidations?

What effect have these combinations had regarding the salaries of commercial travelers retained in their employ?

What is your opinion of trusts and industrial combinations, and what is the general sentiment expressed regarding them?

These questions were addressed to the wholesale dealers:

Are any or all of the article in which you deal manufactured by a "trust" or combination? If any, please state what.

To what extent are you able to buy these goods from sources outside of the combination?

What has been the course of prices since the combination on the goods you sell? Please give as full statistics of prices, before and after combination, as you can, to support your statement.

To what extent do you ascribe the changes which have occurred to the fact of combination, and to what extent are they due to other causes? Give any figures that you can of increase and decrease in supply and demand, in support of your views.

What is your opinion of the general effect of the combinations in your line on (a) the trade—the distributer—and (b) the public—the consumer?

The committee hopes that each set of replies may operate as a check upon the others, so that the result will be an unquestionably accurate lot of data on the essential points at issue in the trust problem.

Old Settlers to Meet.

Ottawa, Ill., July 16.—The thirty-first annual reunion and picnic of the Old Settlers' association of La Salle County will be held at Allen Park, Ottawa, Thursday, Aug. 17, instead of Aug. 24, as first announced. The annual address will be delivered by Representative A. J. Hopkins.

Aged Illinois Woman a Suicide.

Marengo, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Henry Sanders committed suicide today by taking carbolic acid because of continued illness. She was 60 years of age.

DATA OF WHIST CONGRESS

SESSION JUST CLOSED NOTABLE FOR SEVERAL FEATURES.

Reaffirmation of League's Position on Stakes—Adoption of a Standard System of Play — Entry Fees to Open Events — Easterners Surprised at Western Teams' Proficiency — Distribution of Trophies—Next Meeting Probably at Niagara.

[BY MARK FORREST, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF WHIST.]

The ninth annual congress of the American Whist league, which ended on Saturday at the Auditorium Hotel, will be notable for several important features. One is the emphatic reaffirmation by the league of its position, as defined at the first congress, in the matter of playing for stakes. Another is the adoption of a standard system of play, and another is the new departure in the matter of entry fees to the open events.

The meeting has been eminently successful and full of interest. The program was an excellent one, though there were some regrets expressed that there was no contest for winning pairs, and the play has been of a high character, especially in the contest for the Minneapolis trophy. Seventy-three clubs were registered and about 850 players took part in the games.

As a matter of course the Western teams were most in evidence, but a number of players connected with the Eastern teams have expressed surprised admiration of the game they encountered, and their views were summed up in a comment by Beverly Smith of Baltimore: "I must say that I've been surprised at the stiff game you Westerners put up. Down in the East most of us know your crack teams and we know that you generally play the 'good old barn-yard game'—a straighter game and with fewer 'frills' than we do in the East—but I never dreamed that the average merit was so high, and I shall go home to Baltimore with a higher regard for Western whist than I've ever felt before."

Results of the Congress.

The trophies are fairly well scattered this time, instead of being bunched, as they were last year. The pair championship stays in Chicago and the challenge trophy goes to St. Paul, while the champion trophy and the Brooklyn shield go East. All the contests were of great interest, and the battles for the Hamilton and challenge cups resulted in most exciting finishes.

The entry-fee system evidently has come to stay. Though the actual sum realized, of course, may not be stated till a formal report is rendered, it may safely be assumed that it will cover the entire cost of the congress. Not a word of protest has been heard, but there have been a few comments that the plan ought to be extended to the trophy as well as the open events.

The chances are that the next congress will be held at Niagara, and a movement is already started to hold the eleventh congress in 1901 at Milwaukee, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the league.

The proceedings of the congress rarely, if ever, have been so well handled by the local press, and the fullness and accuracy of the reports in THE TRIBUNE have been matter of enthusiastic comment among the whisters.

The Bureau of Information now has become an established and most acceptable feature of the annual congresses, and it never has been better handled than in Chicago.

Systems of Play.

It was a matter of comment that there was not even the faintest rumble of the "private convention" tempest that raged so furiously not long ago. A few teams had little cards or printed slips showing the principal features of the system they played, but they were hardly even inquired for, and when presented were as often as not disregarded. Hardly any system was played that materially departed from the well understood forms of the game, and "fads" were little heard of.

One team came to the congress deeply impressed with the merits of the "rotary" discard, but ran up against a snap early in the week that left the members utterly disgusted with it. They were using the alphabetical order—the deal opened with trumps and one of them had to discard on the last round of trumps. He held a beautiful suit of hearts, the king of diamonds guarded, and two trumpery little clubs. Just there is where the "rotary" put him in a fix. He was afraid to unguard his king of diamonds, so discarded one of his small clubs. As a matter of course his partner, having no suit of his own to fight for, led him his best diamond as soon as he got a chance. The adversaries got in, and, trumps being out and having all the diamonds between them, went down the line and made four tricks on the deal! When the "rotary" lover found out that his partner held the ace of spades and an honor in hearts he rose up in his wrath and said things that would scorch the paper if written. He does not love the "rotary" as much as he did.

Eighth Progressive Pairs.

The tabulated score of the eighth progressive pairs, played on Saturday night, but not tabulated in time for publication yesterday, was:

	N. & S.	E. & W.	
1. H. Andresen and W. H. Mundy	155	...	+1
2. W. H. Barney and Mrs. L. C. Noel	...	158	-4
3. Mrs. C. G. Waterhouse and E. C. Hawkes	157	...	+3
4. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Sperry	...	151	-6
5. Richardson and Holman	142	...	-12
6. F. W. Matthias and L. J. Matthias	...	160	+8
7. E. B. Cooper and Mrs. M. T. Watts	156	...	-2
8. *H. H. Ward and C. S. Street	...	168	+11
9. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Larkin	159	...	+5
10. L. G. Parker and Clarence Brown	...	155	-2
11. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fay	151	...	-3
12. H. C. Wallace and F. A. Hintermeister	...	153	-4
13. Miss M. Garesche and R. J. Seidenberg	157	...	+3
14. H. Templeton and J. Wakefield	...	157	—
15. *Ed Andrew and L. Andrew	160	...	+6
16. Mrs. C. K. Coutant and Mrs. S. T. Smith	...	159	+2
17. Mrs. H. M. Waller and H. B. Pope	147	...	-7
18. C. H. Sprague and F. W. Richardson	...	162	+5
19. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Coffin	155	...	+1
20. T. O. Moulton and W. Speck	...	151	-6
21. *E. B. Naish and S. T. Osmer	160	...	+6
22. L. G. La Bar and J. W. Dusenbury	...	159	+2
23. *W. A. Kerr and H. R. Wilson	160	...	+6
24. W. J. Walker and Max Cohen	...	157	—
Totals	1,859	1,885	
Average	154	157	

*Winners.

SECTION B.

	N. & S.	E. & W.	
25. Z. Frost Jr. and J. N. Hathaway	145	...	+5
26. Lindley Foff and C. M. Wilson	...	160	+1
27. H. Simons and F. E. Cheeseman	138	...	-2
28. J. H. Snow and J. W. Weston	...	155	-4
29. C. R. Apthorp and C. V. Baldwyn	136	...	-4
30. J. C. Beardslee and H. C. Beardslee	...	158	-1
31. J. H. Baldwin and Mrs. H. Van Mater	135	...	-5
32. P. M. Knox and Mrs. Waterman	...	162	+3
33. W. A. Potter and W. J. Hatch	148	...	+3
34. J. H. Gates and Miss Bessie Allen	...	162	+3
35. J. L. Price and W. D. Andrew	134	...	-6
36. A. G. Bagley and A. A. Balum	...	159	—
37. C. W. Rogers and W. Bronson	129	...	-11
38. E. R. Sadler and N. C. Abbott	...	168	+4
39. F. H. Woods and C. Y. Smith	139	...	-1
40. M. T. Watts and Mrs. W. H. Barney	...	162	+3
41. J. H. Holden and E. S. Sibley	137	...	-3
42. C. T. Whittier and O. H. Jenssen	...	165	+6
43. M. Watson and Miss Child	139	...	-1
44. T. H. Cranston and H. S. Perkins	...	153	-6
45. C. E. Wilson and E. J. Tobin	145	...	+5
46. W. F. Cutler and L. M. Higgins	...	151	-8
47. *A. V. Martin and E. T. Gilbert	148	...	+8
48. P. Hassenzahl Jr. and W. S. Taylor	...	159	—
49. J. W. Sutton and Prof. George E. Duggan	145	...	+5
50. H. N. Parry and J. H. Woods	...	161	+2
51. R. C. Butler and A. W. McCandless	134	...	-6
52. K. H. Addington and Miss McCreary	...	160	+1
53. H. L. Kent and Mrs. J. W. Mundy	134	...	-6
54. C. D. Mack and G. R. Jenkins	...	160	+1
55. Miss M. H. Campbell and Dr. C. S. Cole	137	...	-3
56. C. F. Snow and C. L. Becker	...	161	+2
57. C. S. Joslin and E. A. Leslie	142	...	+2
58. G. H. Benjamin and W. Connors	...	155	-4
59. J. B. Porter and J. J. Porter	139	...	-1
60. V. P. Hendrick and Mrs. M. L. Applegate	...	152	-7
61. M. W. Borland and J. M. McNamar	139	...	-1
62. J. C. Akely and A. Spielmann	...	160	+1
63. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lloyd	144	...	+4
64. *W. E. Talcott and E. M. Tillinghast	...	166	+7
65. Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien and E. T. Baker	141	...	+1
66. C. E. Linzee and G. E. Kurtz	...	155	-4
67. J. G. Downman and C. A. Garesche	148	...	+8
68. *Miss Ida Moore and L. E. Harts	...	166	+7
69. A. H. McCoy and M. L. Messer	144	...	+4
70. D. H. Hammer and H. L. Kent	...	164	+5
Totals	3,210	3,665	
Average	140	159	

*Winners.

The representatives of Chicago Duplicate who won the Minneapolis trophy and the pair championship were George W. Keehn and William F. Rollo.

JONES ON THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Extracts from the Opening Chapter of the Toledo Mayor's New Book.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—Mayor of Toledo S. M. Jones' book, "The New Right," is about to be published by the Eastern Book company of New York. The book will be sold on subscription, and the author's royalties will be devoted to the amelioration of the conditions which the book portrays. In the opening chapter the author says:

"There is a talk of a new kind of right. It is in the air. We hear it on every hand. It is the right to work. This right is fundamental and comes ahead of any other kind of right, and until it is as well established in this country as the right to vote, and work is as free as education in the public schools, our boasted liberty is and will remain largely a myth.

"Every day's mail brings letters to my office, begging for employment or pleading for immediate help. It is a revelation of misery. Men and women, altogether human and well educated, as can be readily seen from the composition of their letters, are suffering unspeakable agonies of mind, and even the actual physical pangs of starvation for the lack of a few pitiful dollars.

"Thoughtful men and women who are close students of social conditions tell us that in the evolution of society in this country the great middle class, which has constituted the stability of our nation, is gradually lessening in numbers and prosperity, and will eventually cease to be, unless we change our social system. Wealth is more and more being massed in the hands of the few, and the armies of the poor and of absolute pauperism daily grow in numbers. More than 300,000 people exist in one square mile of the City of New York! In Chicago men run over each other to get a chance to cut ice at a dollar a day and board themselves.

"If we would silence the murmurs of discontent in our country, let us apply ourselves as patriots, and as men who love our country, to the solution of this problem, confident that the same qualities of brain and heart that have achieved such triumphs in the material world of machinery during the last half century is fully equal to meeting and solving the problem that shall give every man who is willing to work the right to live, and to live decently, in such a way that he and his children may grow up real citizens, capable and competent to build an enduring republic."

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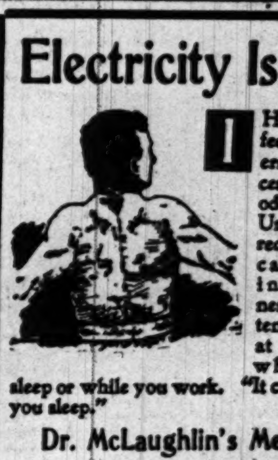

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WOES OF BRITISH MARKET

BANK OF ENGLAND STILL RULES THE LOAN SUPPLY.

Week of Financial Flurries in Great Britain and No Immediate Relief Is in Sight—Variety of Causes Assigned in Explanation of the Unfavorable Situation—Failures May Serve to Clear the Air—Gold in Eager Demand, Despite Great Production.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. J. WILSON TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 16.—This has been a week of flurry in the money market. All anticipations of ease have been completely falsified, and discount houses have been badly caught. Instead of the market escaping from the grasp of the Bank of England, it continues so dependent that the bank, for the last few days, has done nearly all the fine discount business, other credit establishments being half paralyzed by fright.

No appreciable calming effect has yet been produced by the advance in the rate to 3½ per cent, for the Bank of England is not only discounting at that figure, but still lending small amounts at 4½ per cent.

Why has this sudden transformation happened? A variety of causes have been at work. Political fears engendered by the Transvaal dispute induce caution, but that, although it has been blamed, is not the true source of the existing pressure, for such fears usually tend to make money easy. If people are not inclined to use credit credit cannot become dear unless holders lock it up, which they have not yet begun to do. Credit is really more in demand and more employed than ever, because internal trade is so active. I say internal, because our foreign trade, although expanding, is not yet so much larger than a year ago as to make appreciable inroads on banking reserves.

Stimulated by War Plans.

It is otherwise with domestic business, thanks to the enormous outlay of the government on warlike preparations, especially ironclads. All the dock yards are excessively busy and all armor plate works, all blast furnaces, and all engine shops accordingly. The result has been an unprecedented demand for currency with which to pay wages, and for banking credit in every branch of business. Nothing proves this better than the fact that sovereigns are still being dispatched to Scotland instead of coming to the bank. More than the amount of the new gold bought by the Bank of England is passing into circulation in this and other directions.

The consequence is that the London credit market is unusually pinched for means at the moment when the demand upon it is much in excess of previous experience. Then, also, we begin to suffer from the effect of the reckless extravagance of the last few years, and several minor and one important credit institution this week have been whispered against, for no discovered reason.

Our commitments in support of the German bankers are still enormous, and will America please note that Germany is no nearer quiet times than before. Each stock exchange settlement that comes around, furthermore, reveals greater depths of involvement in unplaced loans, new company capital issues, and general financial and share-rigging commitments.

The sight of this condition of affairs induces the more observant bankers to exercise caution and quietly accumulate a little cash against contingencies, thereby increasing the strain on the Bank of England supply.

Rate May Be Higher.

At all points, therefore, the market is being pulled upon and I should not be surprised to see the bank rate 4 per cent next week. The discount houses are quoting 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. There would be nothing deadly in that were our market alone rather hard up, but it might be productive of considerable mischief in the mere fact that all markets are alike incapable of rendering each other assistance.

It is strange that in spite of the enormous production of metal the scramble between the markets for it should threaten to become so intense in the coming autumn as to upset the coach somewhere.

No failures have been announced, but do not be surprised should some occur. Several small discount firms competed last month for bills to arrive in July until they drove the rate below 2 per cent, and one house, at least, contracted to buy Indian Bank bills arriving all through July at 1⅛. Heavy loss is inevitable from this sort of trading. Then, also, more than one bad squall has already happened on the continent, by which our market has been hit. Still I look only for minor failures and even these may not immediately happen.

The one thing certain is that there is much inflation and rottenness abroad, and no real boom is now possible until we know through failures or otherwise just where we are.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour—Receipts, 27,528 brls; exports, 9,408 brls; quiet and easier; Minnesota patent, $3.85@4.00; Minnesota bakers', $3.00@3.20; winter patents, $3.75@4.00; do straights, $3.40@3.55; do extras, $2.45@2.85; do low grades, $2.45@2.55. Rye flour—Inactive; good to fair, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal—Easy; yellow Western, 79@80c; city, 80c; Brandywine, $2.15@2.25. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 Western, 64@64½c, f. o. b., afloat. Barley—Steady; feeding, 43c, c. i. f., Buffalo; malting, 49@52c, delivered, New York. Barley malt—Quiet; Western, 57@63c. Wheat—Receipts, 219,175 bu; exports, 15,997 bu. Spot dull; No. 2 red, 79¼c, f. o. b., afloat, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, spot; No. 2 red, 77⅝c, elevator. Options opened steadier on cables and wet weather in the Northwest. They subsequently developed weakness under local and Northwest selling. The close was steady on late covering at ½c net advance. July, 78@78⅜c, closed 78¼c; September, 78 1-16@78 7-16c, closed 78¼c; December, 80 1-16@80¼c, closed 80¼c. Corn—Receipts, 110,175 bu; exports, 88,189 bu. Spot dull. No. 2, 40¼c, f. o. b., afloat; 39¼c elevator. Options opened steady, but sold off with wheat. Closed: July, 39¼c; September, 39⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 190,600 bu; exports, 50,116 bu. Spot dull. No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, white, 31@36½c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; track, mixed Western, 29½@31c. Options dull.

Hay—Quiet; shipping, 55@60c; good to choice, 75@85c.

Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897, 11@13c; 1898, 16@17c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897, 11@13c, 1898, 17@18c.

Hides—Firm; Galveston, 20@25 lbs, 16¼@17c; Texas, dry, 24@30 lbs, 12½@13c; California, 21@25 lbs, 18¼c.

Leather—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 20½@21½c; acid, 21@22c.

Wool—Steady; domestic fleece, 19@24c; Texas, 13@16c. Coal—Quiet.

Beef—Firm; family, $9.50@10.50; extra mess, $9.00; beef hams, $26.50@28.00; packet, $9.50@10.00; city extra India mess, $14.00@15.00.

Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 5¼@7¼c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c. Lard—Easy; Western steamed, $5.50; refined steady, continent, $5.90; S. A., $6.50; compound, $4.87½@5.00. Pork—Dull; mess, $9.25@9.75; short clear, $10.00@11.75; family, $10.50@11.00.

Cottonseed oil—Steady to firm; prime crude, 21½c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 17@18c; prime summer yellow, 26½c; off summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime winter yellow, 30@32c; prime white, 29½c.

Butter—Firm for fancy; easy for lower grades; Western creamery, 15@18½c; factory, 12@14½c; imitation creamery, 13@16c; State dairy, 13½@17c; do creamery, 15@18½c. Cheese—Firm; large white, 8⅝c; small white, 8½c; large colored, 8⅝c; small colored, 8½c. Eggs—Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 15½@16c; Western, fresh, 15@15½c. Tallow—Firm; city, 4⅜c; country, 4½c.

Petroleum—Firm; refined, New York, $7.60; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.55; do in bulk, $5.05. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.30@1.32½. Turpentine—Steady; 33½@44c.

Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4¾@7½c; Japan, 4⅝@5½c. Molasses—Firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 32@36c.

The Metal Exchange closed today. Brokers' price for lead is $4.35 and for copper $18.50.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at unchanged prices, ruled exceptionally dull, with weak undertone in the absence of cables from Havre, Rio, and Santos, closed on account of holidays; the close was inactive; sales, 500 bags, including September, 4.60c; spot coffee, Rio dull; No. 7, invoice, 6c; No. 7, jobbing, 6½c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 8@15c. Sugar—Raw barely steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c. Refined sugar quiet and steady; No. 6, 4 13-16c; No. 7, 4⅝c; No. 8, 4 11-16c; No. 9, 4⅝c; No. 10, 4½c; No. 11, 4⅝c; No. 12, 4 5-16c; No. 13, 4 5-16c; No. 14, 4¼c; mold A, 6⅝c; standard A, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5½c; cubes, 5⅝c.

Cotton—The market was narrow and featureless in the absence of stirring news of consequence; cables were disappointing, both as to spot sales and the future list of quotations, the former showing a total of but 6,000 bales and the latter

a decline of one-half sixty-fourth; news was generally favorable, but bearish crop conditions were thought to have been overdiscounted and selling for short account was on a conservative scale. The market opened unchanged to 1 point lower, ruled a point or two easier, and then rallied on a little local covering; August liquidation was a feature of the early trading; the market closed steady at 1 to 2 points net lower.

California dried fruits—Evaporated apples steady; common, 6½@7c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8½@8¾c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes—3½@8¼c. Apricots—Royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@18c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 10@11c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Flour—Unchanged. New prime timothy seed, $2.50 for August. Cornmeal—Steady; $1.85@1.90. Bran—Strong; sacked, east track, 60@62c. Hay—Firm; timothy, $9.00@12.50; prairie, $7.00@8.00. Whisky—Steady; $1.26. Iron cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Dry salt meats—Steady; boxed shoulders, $5.12½; extras, short, $5.37½; clears, ribs, $5.50; clear sides, $5.62½. Bacon—Strong; boxed shoulders, $5.75; extra shorts, $5.80; clear ribs, $5.87½; clear sides, $6.00. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—Wheat closed lower. There was positively no incentive to trading and the market held its lifeless condition through the session. September closed at 69½c. Millers received more wheat on sales to arrive today than they expected, consequently the demand for spot wheat was less active than yesterday. No. 1 Northern, 71½@72¼c; to arrive, 71½c; No. 2, 70¼@70½c; No. 3, 65@68c. Flour and bran unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—Close—Wheat—September, 66¼c; December, 68c; cash No. 2 hard, 66½c; No. 3, 63½@66c; No. 2 red, 70; No. 3, 67½@69c. Corn—September, 30c; cash No. 2 mixed, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 32@32¼c; No. 3, 31@31½. Oats—No. 2 white, 27c. Rye—No. 2, 56c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.50@8.00; choice prairie, $6.50@6.75. Butter—Creamery, 14½@16½c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c. Receipts—Wheat, 81 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 74¾c; July, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 72c; July, 72c; September, 71⅞c; December, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c; No. 3 spring, 65c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72c. Oats—23¼@24c. Rye—54½c. Barley—37c. Flax—Cash, $1.00½; September, 96½c. Receipts of wheat, 157,200 bu; shipments of wheat, 133,400 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 15.—Wheat—Lower, easy; No. 2 cash, 73¾c bid; July, 72¾c bid; September, 74¾c bid. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 cash, 57c bid. Clover seed—Active, unchanged; prime cash, new, $4.00; October, $4.65.

PEORIA, Ill., July 15.—Corn—Steady; No. 3, 33¼@33⅜c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 10	18,758	264	45,659	17,204
Tuesday, July 11	3,458	2,015	18,088	9,134
Wednesday, July 12	17,821	815	29,633	14,554
Thursday, July 13	9,770	474	20,870	8,786
Friday, July 14	2,978	240	21,123	4,604
Saturday, July 15	200	20	30,000	2,000
Totals	52,985	3,728	165,370	56,282
Previous week	49,243	2,694	151,274	47,599
Cor. week 1898	50,663	3,977	160,192	50,468
Shipments—				
Monday, July 10	4,717	2	9,097	1
Tuesday, July 11	1,174	114	2,984	310
Wednesday, July 12	3,056	120	6,311	464
Thursday, July 13	3,702	53	4,565	1,724
Friday, July 14	2,210	65	7,069	2,629
Saturday, July 15	500	.....	4,000	200
Totals	15,368	354	34,026	5,328
Previous week	14,833	123	36,775	290
Cor. week 1898	16,555	779	26,833	4,867

Estimated receipts Monday, 48,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 18,000 sheep. The coming week's receipts are estimated at 160,000 hogs, 50,000 cattle, and 60,000 sheep.

Chicago packers bought hogs as follows the past week: Armour, 30,300; Anglo-American, 15,400; Boyd & Lunham, 8,700; Chicago Packing company, 5,950; Continental, 9,050; Hammond, 4,450; International, 14,500; Lipton, 5,250; Morris, 6,700; Swift, 24,500; butchers, 7,100.

Cattle—Receipts for the week showed only a small gain, but prices had been so high that the demand slacked up enough to enable buyers to break prices. Closing prices were 10@20c below the high point. During the week beef cattle sold at $4.50@4.90, largely at $5.25@5.50, the average for the week being the same as during the previous week and 50c higher than a year ago, and 90c@$1.00 higher than in 1897. Revised quotations follow:

Fancy ripe beeves	$5.75@5.85
Good shipping and export	5.40@5.60
Good 1,100@1,350 lb steers	5.15@5.55
Common to fair, 1,000@1,200 lbs	4.60@5.10
Dressed beef cows and heifers	3.75@5.15
Butcher cows	3.00@3.60
Canners	2.00@2.85
Export bulls	3.75@4.35
Rough and thin bulls	2.60@3.20
Good to choice stockers and feeders	4.15@4.80
Medium stockers and feeders	3.70@4.10
Inferior light stockers	3.30@3.80
Choice calves, 100@200 lbs	6.50@6.75
Common calves, 200@400 lbs	3.75@5.75
Texas steers	3.50@5.25
Milkers and springers, per head	20.00@48.00

Hogs—Receipts were surprisingly large, and prices declined 10c, but while the market was weakest late the run was well cleared. The bulk of the hogs sold at $4.30. Heavy sold at $4.15@4.32½, with one sale at $4.37½. Light, $4.20@4.35; mixed, and butchers', mostly at $4.25@4.35. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs	$4.30@4.37½
Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs	4.15@4.27½
Rough and heavy packing	4.15@4.25
Selected butchers' 200@260 lbs	4.25@4.35
Selected light	4.25@4.35
Culls and poor stuff	1.75@4.25

Sheep—Receipts were moderate. Prices were about steady at the following quotations:

Good to prime native wethers	$5.00@5.25
Fair to good mixed natives	4.25@4.50
Good to prime Western muttons	4.40@4.60
Fair to good Westerns	4.20@4.40
Culls and poor stock	2.00@3.00
Good to choice yearlings	5.25@5.50
Good to choice spring lambs	6.15@6.60
Fair to good spring lambs	5.00@6.15
Common to medium spring lambs	4.00@5.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 211; nothing doing; feeling steady; no late cables; exports, 250 cattle, 30 sheep, and 1,900 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 91; 382 on sale. Veals slow and stale stock lower at $3.50@6.25; buttermilks, $2.75; 159 calves unsold. City dressed veals, 8@10c lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,405; 23 cars on sale. Sheep slow; medium grades weak; prime lambs steady to a shade lower; medium and common dull, closing easier. Sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $5.00@7.25; culls, $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,839; none for sale; nominally firm at $4.70@4.80.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 40. Supply too light to make a market, and prices were nominal; liberal supply this week consisted largely of common grass stock. Heavy native steers, $5.25@5.60; light weight steers, $4.40@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.00; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.15@5.45; canners, $2.25@3.15; butcher bulls, $3.25@4.40; veal calves, $6.00@11.00 each; Western steers, $3.75@5.25; Texans, $3.40@4.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,720; trade opened steady, weakened in sympathy with lower provision market, and closed 7½c lower; sales were largely at 2½@5c decline; market for week active; after discounting today's break net gain for week is 20c. Today's sales: Heavy, $4.10@4.22½; mixed, $4.00@4.20; light, $3.90@4.10; pigs, $3.75@4.00. Sheep—No market today. Receipts for week, 13,000. Supplies mostly range stock, many of them of inferior quality. Spring lambs are in beter demand, and partially recover from late breaks in prices, with mutton grades in strong demand at steady prices. Spring lambs brought $4.25@5.75; muttons, $3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; culls, $1.50@3.60.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $5.00@5.15, with fancy worth up to $5.25; dressed beef and butcher steers, $5.00@5.40; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.75@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.90@2.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@5.15; bulls, $2.25@3.75; canners, $1.25@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, $2.90@4.95; cows and heifers, $2.30@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300; market 5@10c lower; pigs and lights, $4.35@4.40; packers, $4.30@4.40; butchers, $4.35@4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market dull, nominal; native muttons, $4.00@4.25; spring lambs, $4.00@4.75; bulls and bucks, $2.75@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.25; Texans, $3.60@4.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market slow to 5@10c lower; native beef steers, $4.60@5.50; Western steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas steers, $3.80@4.70; cows and heifers, $3.70@4.50; canners, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.80; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 13,300; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.95@4.02½; mixed, $3.97½@4.00; light, $4.00@4.10; pigs, $3.50@3.95; bulk of sales, $3.97½@4.00. Sheep—Receipts none; market nominally unchanged; yearlings, $4.75@5.20; Western muttons, $4.00@4.50; stock sheep, $3.50@4.25; lambs, $5.00@6.25.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Grain—Wheat—No. 2 red Western winter, no stock; No. 2 red Northern, Duluth, dull, 6s; No. 1 California, 6s 1½d@6s 2d; futures quiet; July, 5s 8½d; September, 5s 11d; December, 6s ⅝d. Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 3s 5¼d; do, old, firm, 3s 5¾d; futures quiet; July, 3s 5d; September, 3s 5⅜d; October, 3s 6¼d.

Provisions—Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, dull, 7s 9d. Linseed oil—23s. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Petroleum—6¼d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 10½d. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 23s; Australia, in London, steady, 25s 3d. Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 60s; prime mess, steady, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 50s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 28s 6d; prime Western, in tcs, strong, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, firm, 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, firm, 32s; short rib, 18@20 lbs, firm, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30@35 lbs, firm, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35@40 lbs, firm, 30 s6d; short clear backs, 16@18 lbs, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, firm, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12@14 lbs, firm, 27s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm, 42s. Cottonseed oil—Hull, refined, July-August, dull, 15s 6d.

Cotton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged. American middling, 3 5-16. Sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speclation and export, and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 4,000, including 3,600 American. Futures opened quiet, with a poor demand and closed dull. American middling, l. m. c., July, 3 16-64@3 17-64d sellers; July-August, August-September, 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyers; September-October, 3 14-64@3 15-64d sellers; October-November, 3 13-64@3 14-64d sellers; November-December, December-January, and January-February, 3 12-64@3 13-64d buyers; February-March, 3 13-64@3 14-64d sellers; March-April, 3 14-64d buyers; April-May, 3 15-64d sellers; May-June, 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyers.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—Saturday's poultry market: Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 11@13c; fowls, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 30@70c; geese, 90c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed—Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, 10c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, per lb, 20@22c; do, small and medium, 16@18c; do, Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 16@18c; do Western, dry picked, 3½@4 lbs to pair, 14@15c; do scalded, 3½@4 lbs to pair, 13@14c; do dry picked or scalded, under 3 lbs, 11@12c; do under 2 lbs, 10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 12@12½c; do Western, known fancy marks, 12½c; do Western and Southwestern, dry picked, average prime, 12c; do Western, scalded, average prime, 12c; do, heavy, 11@11½c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, Eastern, spring, 13@13½c; do Long Island, spring, 13c; do Western, 6@8c; do, old, 5@6c; geese, Eastern spring, 18c; do Western, old, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.00@2.25; do, small and dark, $1.25@1.50.

SITUATION IS MIXED.

OCCASIONAL FALSE NOTES STRUCK IN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Bank of England Discount Rate Advancing—New York Bank Statement Showing of Reserve Bettered by Reduction of Loans and Deposits—Stock Markets Are Lifeless—No Serious Labor Trouble Complications—Satisfactory Business Report

The financial situation is a little mixed. The stock markets have been influenced by the bad bank statement and the prospect of another statement susceptible of an unfavorable interpretation. A reserve has been built up away from dangerous proximity to the limit, but there has been important contraction of loans and deposits. The Bank of England rate has gone to 3½ per cent, with the prospect of another advance in the near future to 4 per cent. The unusual condition is continued of relatively easier money in the West than in New York and foreign money centers. In fact, the stringency in New York and London has been a factor counting in the stock and foreign exchange markets. Local money rates are practically unchanged and the remarkable success of the financing of the Mexican loan is a pat illustration of the abundance of money for strictly investment purposes. The statement given out regarding the proposed liquidation of the New York Life Insurance company holdings of stock received perhaps more attention than it deserved. The Bank of England's action had more real significance. The discount rate had stood at 3 per cent ever since February. The private discount rate in London has followed up the bank rate advance. Gold exports are not considered improbable. Some new promotion schemes are talked of, but promoters are finding some difficulty in financing new undertakings. The business world is keeping its eye on the labor situation. The difficulties of the tinplate workers have been adjusted and an advance in tin prices ordered. There are constant suggestions of labor troubles on a number of Eastern railways. There has been little of real interest in the New York or local stock markets. The volume of business is small and a great many operators are out of town.

Gold Reserve at High Level.

The net gold in the United States Treasury is now larger in amount by about $27,000,000 than when it touched its maximum, before the enactment of the Sherman law. The highest point touched at the close of any month in that period was on March 31, 1888, when the amount was $218,818,253. The amount was still $190,544,854 at the close of May, 1890, just before the Sherman law was enacted, but the infusion of silver paper into circulation, the resulting of exports of gold, and the suspension of gold settlements at the New York clearing-house reduced the reserve by the close of June, 1891, to $117,667,723, a point from which it never permanently recovered until the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law had been followed by the absorption of the surplus paper by the increased volume of business.

A call has been issued for a limited convention to meet in Chicago on July 25 for the purpose of discussing the national bankruptcy law. The object of the convention is evidently to strengthen the law, and if possible make it a permanent feature of domestic commercial relations. This appears from the fact that the call is issued by official referees in bankruptcy, requesting all the referees of the United States to meet in convention, with "such others interested in its objects as shall be invited to participate by the Committee on Invitations." The objects of the convention, as set forth in the call, are: (1) To listen to addresses and special papers prepared by those experienced in bankruptcy litigation; (2) to discuss topics pertinent to the law of bankruptcy and consider conflicting decisions; (3) to promote a uniform method of procedure before the referees in the several districts; (4) to recommend to the committees in Congress such amendments to the law as will promote its objects and expedite its administration; and (5) to suggest to the Judges such changes in the rules as experience has shown to be desirable.

It is well known that great hostility to the law exists among those who manage heavy business interests involving relations with large numbers of customers. Wholesale merchants are particularly caustic in their criticisms of the loophole which it provides for the unscrupulous, who secure large quantities of goods on credit, sell at a sacrifice, and have little to divide among creditors when a levy is made upon their assets, but are purged by passing through the present legal forms of bankruptcy and put in a position to resume business. If the convention should be open to business-men the whole fabric of the bankruptcy law would undoubtedly be vigorously attacked, and it might be impossible to prevent condemnatory resolutions from being adopted. This will be completely avoided by the plan of organization adopted for the convention.

In the Wholesale Trades.

The outgoing volume of groceries seems now as large as at any previous period. Goods of many sorts are finding new markets, an evidence of the broadening out of trade. It is about a standoff between drugs and groceries in new stocks in this respect.

The price situation all around is steady, with the various markets on an altogether favorable basis. The conditions are highly satisfactory to manufacturers and jobbers. The same tendency towards higher prices in many lines marks the trade. Iron and steel have enjoyed the most pronounced advance. The feature of the lumber trade has been the tendency to advance prices in all sections of the country and in all branches of the business. Substantial advances have been noted in white and yellow pines, hemlocks, etc. The bituminous coal trade is expected to be flourishing by fall. Indications point in that direction. The anthracite market is quiet under the recent advance.

Active trading on the road has extended to all dry goods lines. The firmness of the glove market has caused a spurt. Hosiery and underwear are active, and heavy shipments are still going forward to the retail trade. While there has been no advance in prices to the shoe trade, jobbers find it difficult to place orders at old prices, and manufacturers say shoes are costing them more and prices must advance.

Reviewing the heavier markets Iron and Steel, the organ of the Western iron trade, says:

"Activity in iron and steel has again appeared after the comparative lull of the holiday period. Buyers seem to have taken a fresh start, and the result has been that prices are again rampant. Black sheets, which for several months have been without change in value, awoke this week and added $3 per ton to their quotable value. Galvanized sheets also took higher ground. Track supplies dodged up a point or two and are intrenched on higher ground. Structural material of all kinds was marked up $5 per ton at the close of last week. The directors of the American Steel Hoop company met at Chicago and in a regular manner decreed that its product was worth $3 per ton more than prices at which it had been selling. Pig iron is difficult to buy at the prices of a week ago. In a variety of other products, while there may have been no open advance, makers are actually obtaining more money for the material. The market continues extremely sensitive. There is practically nothing for sale. What little product is in the market has more seekers than can be satisfied.

"Midsummer dullness seems to have been lost this year; it is surely either lost or belated in its arrival. There is scarcely a product in iron and steel that has not met with a brisk demand this week. The store trade is exceptionally good. Stocks are helplessly broken. The metal cannot be obtained from the mills as fast as it is needed. It thus becomes more and more apparent each week that the day of deliverance from high prices is not in sight. There are some compunctions of conscience on the part of sellers at the way in which prices are soaring and at the way in which they refuse to cease soaring. But sellers as well as buyers seem to be helpless. The highest bidder gets the product. There is not enough to go around. Consumers are not making suggesting terms. The price is of less concern than delivery.

Quite a volume of business is in the market that cannot be accepted by makers. For rails there is a good inquiry, but they are wanted for delivery this year, a condition which mills cannot accept. Plates are in the same state of overburdening demand, and users are compelled to go without. The checking of consumption by the high quotations may be present, but if so it is well concealed by the new demands that much more than compensate. Makers are selling steadily into next year's production, but usually in small or moderately sized lots. If there were products to sell some large transactions would be completed."

Wheat Considerably Depressed.

The week in wheat was far from satisfactory to that part of the trade which has been looking for higher prices. All the influences, on the contrary, have been on the other side, the week closing with the active delivery—September—at the lowest point since the preceding Saturday and ½c lower than it closed a week ago. There was not sufficient local buying to prove much of a stimulus and foreign demand was conspicuous by its absence. These conditions were best illustrated by the falling off in exports to 3,263,815 bu last week from 3,759,000 the week previous.

One of the difficulties with the local wheat situation was a lack of speculative interest. The outside fluctuation was a fraction less than 1½c, with a much more pronounced disposition on the part of the trade to do nothing than to do business.

Operators who expected market conditions to be disturbed by the publication of the government crop report for July were disappointed. Winter wheat condition was given at 65.6 and spring at 91.7. Statisticians place the combined yield at 534 million bu.

There seems to be no end to the supply. Northwestern receipts, while showing some falling off, kept up fairly liberal and also a "bearish" influence. Weekly world's shipments were large, 8,159,000 bu, against 8,188,000 bu the previous week and 5,729,000 bu in 1898, and likewise tended to depress values. There was an increase of 422,000 bu in the visible, compared with a decrease same week in 1898 of 2,787,000 bu, and was also a weakening circumstance. The total supply is now 34,009,000 bu, or 21,493,000 bu larger than in 1898 and 17,400,000 bu more than in 1897. Local supplies were enlarged 20,000 bu and amount now in public elevators is 5,342,000 bu, compared with 470,000 bu in 1898. Including private elevator supplies the total stock is 9,306,000 bu, as against 559,000 bu same date one year ago.

Coarse grain has had a fairly steady week, corn prices showing a slight advance over figures current a year ago. Prospects of a 2,030,000,000 bu crop, however, are not conducive to brisk buying or higher prices.

In provisions the situation is considerably stronger. European prices have advanced and helped local quotations, pork being about 40c, lard 20c, and ribs 10c higher than a week ago.

	Closed July 8, 1899.	Price range last week.		Closed Saturday.	Closed July16, 1898.
WHEAT.					
July	72¼	71⅝@	72¾	71⅞	73¾
September	73¼	72¾@	74⅛	73⅝	67¼
CORN.					
July	33¼	33⅝@	34½	34	33⅝
September	33⅞	33⅝@	34½	33⅝	33⅛
OATS.					
July	23⅝	23¼@	24½	24¼	33¾
September	20⅝	20 @	20⅞	20⅝	19⅞
MESS PORK.					
July	8.60	8.65	@9.32½	9.00	9.85
September	8.75	8.75	@9.42½	9.10	10.00
LARD.					
July	5.20	5.42½@	.....	5.37½	5.70
September	5.35	5.35	@5.55	5.45	5.72½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
July	4.95	5.00	@5.25	5.10	5.70
September	5.05	5.05	@5.30	5.15	5.70

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1899.	Receipts 1898.	Shipments 1899.	Shipments 1898.
Flour, brls.	74,727	41,231	91,073	36,454
Wheat, bu.	587,865	98,460	264,088	39,865
Corn, bu.	3,725,959	1,361,792	3,538,973	2,811,390
Oats, bu.	2,801,230	1,064,077	1,466,736	1,590,343
Rye, bu.	29,631	9,900	2,682	159,000
Barley, bu.	71,500	29,700	85,049	58,049
T. seed, lbs	173,100	61,000	280,755	61,877
C. seed, lbs	650	51,250	7,836	....
O. seed, lbs	91,066	30,000	37,558	63,732
F. seed, bu	33,000	12,400	2,160	6,350
B. corn, lbs	40,893	51,500	159,712	67,710
C. meats, lbs	5,545,758	4,250,995	20,274,700	16,841,457
C. m'ts, c's	....	200	25,171	18,967
D. beef, lbs	2,459,430	1,552,014	22,751,845	20,813,178
Beef, tcs	....	....	286	236
Beef, brls	....	....	579	527
Pork, brls	....	1	3,374	1,799
Lard, lbs.	2,333,126	1,344,725	9,770,949	5,070,013
Cheese, lbs.	1,776,055	1,659,906	845,683	790,371
Butter, lbs.	6,379,623	5,362,202	4,992,767	4,686,461
Eggs, c'es.	51,804	47,715	18,392	19,316
Potat's, bu	95,745	93,041	15,010	7,201
D. hogs, No	....	....	317	365
L. hogs, No	162,032	180,406	33,335	27,247
Cattle, No.	52,867	50,506	15,553	15,892
Sheep, No.	55,722	50,299	5,418	4,367
Hides, lbs.	1,501,228	1,169,408	2,053,671	2,275,096
Wool, lbs.	3,662,471	1,536,895	3,531,010	1,746,434
Coal, tons.	148,698	101,537	18,886	15,616
Lumber, M	34,825	39,030	13,433	11,281
Shingl's, M	7,955	5,264	6,129	4,665
Salt, brls.	42,277	52,886	39,243	18,249
Hay, tons.	2,584	5,365	167	248

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	4,932,927	5,297,549	3,248,747
Previous week	3,969,765	5,810,016	2,903,488
Same week 1898	1,041,779	2,045,383	1,448,463
Primary shipments	3,085,162	3,957,559	1,066,056
Previous week	1,833,747	3,089,101	2,108,642
Same week 1898	574,276	1,544,353	1,253,340
Eastern clearances	3,256,452	5,106,763	2,155,663
Previous week	2,910,604	4,358,363	1,762,918
Same week 1898	1,061,784	3,635,509	2,142,453

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 12 M.

31000	Atch adj 4s ....84⅝@85¼	30000	Mex Cent 2d inc 12¾
16000	Atch gen 4s ....102@¼	17000	Mex Int 1st 4s ....86¼@¾
15000	C-O 3½s 97	9000	M K-T 2d... 68@¼
16000	B-O 4s .... 101¼@⅜	5000	do ex 5s 88¼
2000	Bklyn Q Co con gtd 5s 107¼	11000	M P trust 5s. 100¼
3000	Can So 1st 5s ....108⅛@¼	1000	N Y C-H L S col 3½s 101⅜
5000	Cent Ga con 5s .... 97@¼	47000	N-W R R con 4s .... 95@95⅜
5000	C N J gen 5s. 121	6000	N P gen lien 5s 67¾
34000	C-O gen 4½s .... 97¼@¼	21000	N P R R prior inc 4s 103⅜
5000	C-O con 5s .... 119¼@⅜	11000	Rdg gen 4s. 88⅝@¾
5000	CB-Q debs 5s. 112¼	9000	St L-I M gen 5s .... 114¼@¼
3000	Chgo-Erie 1st. 116	1000	StL-SF gm 5s. 109
12000	C R I-P gen 4s 108	15000	do gm 6s 124⅛
10000	Col So 1st 4s. 89⅝	33000	St L S W 1st .... 95¼@¾
4000	D-R G 4s 100½	20000	do 2d inc .... 64@⅝
12000	Det City Gas 5s 99	5000	St P-Dul 4s .. 101
17000	D S S-A 5s ... 114⅛	10000	SoPac of Ariz 1st 112⅜
6000	East T Va-Ga con 5s 119	76000	So Pac of Cal 5s con stampd .... 108⅝@¼
1000	E C-N 5s 100⅞	1000	So R R 1st 5s. 109⅛
25000	Erie 4s prior bonds ..... 92¼@⅜	6000	Stand R-Tinc 25
1000	Ft W D C 1st 79¼	17000	Tex-N O con 5s .... 104@¼
11000	H-T C gm 4s 89⅝	3000	Wab 1st 5s .. 116⅜
5000	Ill Cent St L div 3½s 103¼	5000	do 2d 5s .. 102¼@¼
12000	K C P-G 1st. 60¾	2000	do deb series B 36⅜
3000	Knick Ice 1st. 98		
6000	Lehi V of N Y 1st 109½	10000	Wis C 1st tr co ctf......... 76¼
1000	L-N call tr 4s. 100	1000	U S 2d reg... 101¼
5000	do un gold 4s.. 100¼	20000	U S 3s reg ... 108⅛
4000	Met R R gen 5s 124	2000	U S 3s coup .. 109

Windstorm in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—During a heavy rain and wind storm at 5:30 this evening the front of the Minneapolis and St. Louis ticket office was blown in, many trees were broken short off or torn up, and awnings and signs scattered in all directions. No report of damage elsewhere has been received.

PROGRESS OF THE ROADS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE REPORT ON MILEAGE AND BUSINESS.

Ninety-four Lines, Representing $264,000,000, in Hands of Receivers June 30, 1898—Total Number of Railroad Corporations in Country 2,047, with 247,532 Miles of Track and Valued at $10,818,554,031—Dividends $96,132,889—Deaths and Injuries 47,741.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—From summaries which will appear in the eleventh statistical report of the Interstate Commerce commission, covering the year ended June 30, 1898, it appears that at the date named there were ninety-four railroads in the hands of receivers, which operated a mileage of 12,744 miles, the mileage owned by these roads being 9,761 miles. As compared with the year preceding, these figures show a net decrease of 6,116 miles of mileage operated and of 5,133 miles of mileage owned.

During the year in question forty-five roads were removed from the control of receivers, and for eleven roads receivers were appointed. Of the roads operated under receiverships on June 30, 1898, sixteen had an operated mileage in excess of 300 miles, thirteen between 100 and 300 miles, and forty-eight less than 100 miles.

Substantially complete figures show that the amount of capital stock of railways under receivership on June 30, 1898, was $264,137,371; of funded debt, $322,802,691; and of current liabilities, $74,545,256. A comparison with figures for the previous year indicates that there was a decrease in the capital stock represented by railways of this class of $221,927,239, and in funded debt of $208,515,099.

Mileage and Equipment.

The number of railway corporations was 2,047. The total length of single track railways in the United States was 186,396 miles, there being an increase during the year of 1,967 miles. The States of Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, New York, and Wisconsin show an increase in excess of 100 miles. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including all tracks, on the date given was 247,532, the increase being shown as 4,088 miles. This aggregate mileage was distributed as follows: Single track, 186,396 miles; second track, 11,293; third track, 1,009; fourth track, 793 miles; yard track and sidings, 48,039 miles.

There were in use 36,234 locomotives, a gain for the year of 248. The total number of passenger cars were 33,595 and of freight cars 1,248,826. Of the total number of cars 641,262 were fitted with train brakes, an increase of 115,976, and 909,574 were fitted with automatic couplers, an increase of 230,349.

Capital and Dividends.

The amount of railway capital outstanding, not including current liabilities in the term, was $10,818,554,031. This amount, assigned to a mileage basis, represents a capital of $60,343 per mile of line. The amount of capital which existed in the form of stocks was $5,388,268,321, of which $4,269,271,714 was common and $1,118,996,607 was preferred stock. The amount which existed in the form of funded debt was $5,430,285,710, comprising mortgage bonds, $4,640,762,632; miscellaneous obligations, $486,977,279; income bonds, $262,194,688, and equipment trust obligations, $40,351,111. The amount of capital stock paying no dividends was $3,570,155,239, or 66 per cent of the total amount outstanding. The amount of funded debt, excluding equipment trust obligations, which paid no interest, was $852,402,622.

The amount of dividends declared during the year was $96,152,889, which would be produced by an average rate of 5.29 per cent on stock on which some dividend was declared.

The gross earnings of the railways were $1,247,325,621, being greater by $125,235,848 than the corresponding item for the year preceding. The operating expenses during the same period were $817,973,276, being an increase of $65,448,512 as compared with the year 1897.

Extent of Traffic.

The aggregate number of passengers carried during the year was 501,066,681, indicating an increase, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1897, of 11,621,483. The number of passengers carried one mile during the year was 13,379,930,004, there being an increase of 1,122,990,357 as compared to the year previous. The increased density of passenger traffic is shown by the fact that in 1898 the number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line was 72,462, as compared with 66,874 for the previous year. The corresponding figure for 1893, however, was 83,809.

The number of tons of freight carried during the year was 879,006,307, there being an increase of 137,300,361. The number of tons of freight carried one mile was 114,077,576,305, which, compared with the previous year, shows the large increase of 18,938,554,080.

Number and Earnings of Employes.

The number of persons employed by the railways of the United States was 874,558, which is equivalent to 474 employés per 100 miles of line. As compared with the number of employés for the previous year there was an increase of 51,082. The employés are divided into eighteen classes. It thus appears that there were 37,939 enginemen, 38,925 firemen, 26,876 conductors, and 66,968 other trainmen. There were 47,124 switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen. A distribution of employés conforming to the four general subdivisions of operating expenses shows that the services of 32,431 employés were required for general administration, or 18 per 100 miles of line; 261,866 for maintenance of way and structures, or 142 per 100 miles of line; 171,600 for maintenance of equipment, or 95 per 100 miles of line, and 398,907 for conducting transportation, or 216 per 100 miles of line.

The aggregate amount of wages and salaries paid during the year was $495,055,618, the increase, as compared with the preceding year, being $29,454,037. This amount of compensation represents 60 per cent of the total operating expenses of railways and 39 per cent of their total gross earnings, or $2,681 per mile of line.

Casualities of the Year.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year was 47,741. The aggregate number of persons killed as a result of railway accidents during the year was 6,859, and the number injured was 40,882. Of railway employés 1,958 were killed and 31,761 were injured during the year covered by this report. With respect to the three general classes of employés, these casualties were divided as follows: Trainmen, 1,141 killed, 15,645 injured; switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen, 242 killed, 2,677 injured; other employés, 575 killed, 13,439 injured. The casualties to employés resulting from coupling and uncoupling cars were, persons killed, 279; injured, 6,988. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were, killed, 214; injured, 6,283.

The number of passengers killed during the year was 221 and the number injured was 2,945. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 222 killed and 2,795 injured. In consequence of collisions and derailments seventy-two passengers were killed and 1,134 passengers were injured during the year embraced by this report. The total number of persons, other than employés and passengers, killed was 4,680; injured, 6,176. These figures include casualties to persons classed as trespassers, of whom 4,063 were killed and 4,749 were injured. The summaries containing the ratio of casualties show that one out of every 447 employés was killed and one out of every twenty-eight employés was injured. With reference to trainmen—including in the term enginemen, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—it is shown that one was killed for every 150 employed and one was injured for every eleven employed.

One passenger was killed for every 2,267,270 carried and one injured for every 170,141 carried. Ratios based upon the number of miles traveled, however, show that 60,542,670 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed and 4,543,270 passenger miles accomplished for each passenger injured.

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF SEVEN GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Londoners in the aggregate have more than their share of the world's wealth. A dealer in statistics has worked out a little sum which shows that the Londoner's banking account is somewhere about £1 7s 8d bigger than that of the next richest man in the world—who is a citizen of Paris. The money here—despite what Mr. John Burns may think—is spread over a wider area than in any other city. The diagram shows the comparative wealth of seven great cities. Berlin comes next to New York and Madrid last.—London Mail.

PREPARE CAMP FOR RECRUITS.

Grounds for the New Thirtieth Regiment Laid Out in Fort Sheridan Parade Ground.

General Anderson spent several hours at Fort Sheridan yesterday in consultation with Colonel Gardener and Captain Thorp over the plans of the camp to be laid out for the Thirtieth Infantry, one of the regiments being recruited for Philippine service. The site selected is the western end of the parade ground, beginning with the curve of the drive and stretching away to the east. The headquarters of the regiment in this arrangement will be accessible easily to the barracks on the one side and the officers' quarters on the other.

Colonel Gardener has charge of the arrangement of the camp. On the northern side the companies will be located in three battalions. Company streets will run north and south and at the southern terminus of each will be a cooking tent. This idea is Colonel Gardener's, and is designed to put the commissary department immediately under the eyes of the officers, whose tents will occupy the ground south of the companies. Still further south will be the quarters of the Majors and the Colonel and his staff. The band will be stationed west of the company quarters.

The ground will be occupied as soon as the supplies necessary for the equipment of the camp are received. The Quartermaster's department promises to have everything on hand within two days. For flooring 100,000 feet of lumber has been ordered. The uniforms for the recruits are expected this week. Lieutenant Corbett is acting quartermaster of the regiment.

A total of 209 men have been enlisted so far. Nine were accepted yesterday, eight of whom served in Cuba. Officers have been detailed as follows for recruiting:

Michigan—Captain F. H. Burton, Lieutenant F. E. Buckingham, Lieutenant A. H. Eber.

Illinois—Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Campbell, First Lieutenant Charles U. Bear, Captain James Irwin.

Lieutenant Eber and Captain Irwin will go only in case additional officers are needed. Colonel Gardener was out at daybreak inspecting the methods of the commissary department. He says that the men have not learned to cook yet, and that during the next few days special attention will be paid to arranging for good food for the recruits.

Y. M. C. A. VOLUNTEER CAMP.

Conference Gathering of Workers at Williams Bay, Wis., Meets with Decided Success.

Williams Bay, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—A large number of members of the conference of volunteer workers of the Y. M. C. A. and their families are now in camp.

At the platform meeting last evening addresses were made by Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, Mass.; Walter M. Wood, educational secretary of the Chicago association; and F. L. Willis of Omaha.

Services this morning were opened by W. F. McDowell, followed by a lecture by I. E. Brown, State secretary of Illinois. The platform address was by W. F. McDowell. The vesper services were led by C. K. Ober.

Among the recreative features planned for the week are a hay rack ride to Delavan, water polo, tennis tournament, baseball game, and other athletic features.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Ionia, Rugee, Rust.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Card. Cleared—Wyoming, Washburn, Atlantis.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Massachusetts, Farwell, Alta, Golden Age, Alcona, Martha, Sage.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Ralph, Huron, Oglebay, Marion. Cleared—Schlesinger, Flower, Escanaba.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Cuba, Frost, Badger State. Down—Rosemont and consorts, St. Louis, Dunn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Commodore, Ford. Cleared—Coal—H. E. Packer, Chicago; Three Brothers, Hammettsburg.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Leuty, Bottsford, Shawnee, Abram Smith, Hattie, Antrim, Stewart, Donaldson, Elphicke, Vega, Waldo. Cleared—Ore—Rhodes, Caledonia, Polynesia, Conneaut; Wilson, Hundred Thirty, Hundred Twenty-nine, Cleveland.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Dobbie, Ishpeming, Sunshine, Brake, Wright, Saveland. Cleared—Wheat—Cranage, Paris, Buffalo. Coal—Sigel, Green Bay; Dunford, Charlevoix. Light—Sagamore, Ogemaw, Duluth; Knapp, Byng Inlet; Turner and consorts, Bay City.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Business, Merrimac, Devereux, Halleran, Corry. Cleared—Spencer, Pennington, Tonawanda; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Frontenac, Pratt, Athens, Ashtabula; Richards, Hutchinson, Manhattan, Cleveland; Orr, Conneaut; Pontiac, Erie.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Sawyer, Venice, Norwalk, Colgate and whalebacks, Morse, Thomas, Bangor, Nimick, Penobscot, Niko, Peterson, Gratwick [steel], Lackawanna, Orr, Ketchum. Departed—Alva, Two Parkers, Buffalo, grain; Wotan, Stewart, John Eddy, Ashland, light; Hopkins, Checotah, Racine, Madden and consorts, Schoolcraft, Bourke, Kalkaska, Fryer, Lake Erie, lumber; Charles Eddy, Germanic, Hutchinson, Brown, Kirby, Hartnell, Fritz, Siemens, Lake Erie, ore; Osceola, Nicol, Buffalo, flour; Grecian, Parry Sound, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Maritana and consort, 9 last night; John Duncan, 9:10; Helena, 1 a. m.; Elfin-Mere, 1:30; Fitzgerald, 3:30; Lindsay, 5; Denver, 7:30; McVittie, 7:50; Gladstone and oil barge, Samoa, 9; Eureka, 1:10 p. m.; Saranac, 2:50; Maricopa, 3:30; Phenix, 3:50; Black, Manila, 5; Tower, 5:20; Manitou, 5:50; Olympia, 6; Jewett, 6:30; St. Paul, 8:30. Down—Oceanica, 3:50 a. m.; Amazon, 4; Hall and consorts, 4:20; Cora A., 5:10; Haskell, 5:50; Whitaker, 6; Montana, Quito, Hundred One, 6:40; Pueblo, 7:10; Norseman and consorts, 7:30; Canisteo and consorts, 8; E. A. Shores and consort, 8:40; Plankinton, 10:10; Argonaut, 10:30; Corona, noon; Cuba, 12:40 p. m.; Bothnia, 1; White Star and consort, 1:30; Kitchen, 1:40; Weston and consort, 5:20. Wind northwest, light, cloudy. Tuscarora, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Orion and barges, Mitchell, Chickamauga, 8:30 last night; Pennsylvania, Maida, 8:40; Pease, Planet, Chicago, 9; Armour, Arabian, 9:30; Senator, 10; Mt. Clemens, Miami, 11:50; Wallace, 1 a. m.; Leland and barges, 1:10; Holden, 1:40; North Star, 2:10; Volunteer, 2:30; Lyon, 3; Cumberland, 4; Black Rock, Genoa, 5; Fedora, 5:40; Outhwaite, Pt. Abino, 6:30; Centurion, 6:50; Rees, Norton, 7; Wawatam, New Orleans, 7:30; Roby, 7:40; Turner and barges, 9; St. Louis, Champion, 9:40; Sequin, Ed Kelley, 10:20; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 11; Republic, Chili, Bulgaria, Amazon, Oliver, 11:50; Onoko, Hudson, 4:20; Orinoco, 4:40; Vanderbilt, 7; McDougall, Constitution, 8:20; Tioga, 8:40; Wyoming [small], 9. Down—Alcona, Alta, 9:20 last night; Fryer, Sage, 9:40; S. C. Hall and barges, 11; Boston, 11:20; Annie Laura, Sophie, 3:10 a. m.; Robert Mills, 3:30; Louisiana, 4:30; Carnegie, Castalia, 9:10; Forest City, Saveland, Zenith City, 9:30; Livingstone, 11; Hackett, McGregor, 11:40; Minch, Dundee, 12:40 p. m.; Presque Isle, 1; Chisholm, Uganda, Merida, 2:10; Baltimore, 2:40; Pope, 3; Maruba, 3:10; La Salle, 3:40; Shrigley, Uranus, 4; Sitka, Yukon, 6:30; Craig, 7; Bessemer, Bell, 9.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 10 last night; Pontiac, 10:30; Gould, midnight; Sevona, 3:30 a. m.; Arthur Orr, 4; Devereux, 7; Saxon, 10; Adams, 10:40; Aurania, 11; Nipigon, Smith, Melbourne, noon; Shenandoah, Crete, Wade, Manitoba, 11:30 p. m.; Worthington, Wilbor, Martin, 2; Thomson and whalebacks, Cadillac, 2:30; City Cleveland, Adriatic, 4; Emory Owen, Michigan, Smith, Prussia, Norway, 4:20; Crescent City, 6; Sacramento, Algeria, Sheldon, Sandusky, 6:20. Down—Harper, Tyrone, 9 last night; Specular, Magnetic, Black, Manila, 11:30; Bradley, Woolson, Peshtigo, Brightie, 1 a. m.; Rockefeller and whalebacks, 1:30; Langell Boys, Comstock, 2:30; Appomattox, Armenia, Law, Eureka, Bielman, 3; Green, Genoa, Our Son, Vulcan, Phenix, W. P. Ketcham, 4; Japan, Ranney, Martin, Normandie, 4:30; Nicholas, Maricopa, 5:30; Langell, Moore, Interlaken, Arenac, 6; City Berlin, 7; Griffin, 8; Glengarry, Winnipeg, 8:30; Fay, Cobb, Neilson, Corliss, 9; Masaba, Magna, Corsica, 10; Oscoda, Corning, King, 11:30; Avon, 1:30 p. m.; Lansing, 2; Waliula, Cambria, 5:30; King, Gawn, Teutonia, 6:30; Marina, Marcia, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Commerce, Cheboygan; F. Hinton, Marinette; Apprentice Boy, Boyne City; I. W. Stephenson, D. L. Filer, A. Soper, Advance, M. F. Butters, Menominee; W. H. Dunham, Otter Creek; G. C. Markham, Manistee; F. W. Fletcher, Empire; Alert, Sevastapol; I. N. Foster, Marinette. Merchandise—E. P. Wilbur, New York, Clarion, Syracuse, Buffalo; Peerless, Duluth. Coal—Topeka, Erie. Light—T. Maytham, Milwaukee. Cleared—Merchandise—Conemaugh, Arabia, Rochester, Buffalo; B. W. Blanchard, Fairport. Grain—D. C. Whitney, Lewiston, Buffalo; W. Palmer, Port Huron. Light—J. L. Hurd, Duluth; J. N. Glidden, Buffalo; Pewaukee, Frankfort; J. Otis, Menominee; M. Marshall, R. C. Wente, Manistee.

Squadron at Booth Bay, Me.

Booth Bay, Me., July 16.—The North Atlantic squadron steamed into the harbor tonight and will remain here a day or so.

RAIN AND MUD IN CAMP.

DISCOMFORTS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Chicago Troops Spend Most of the Day in Their Tents Singing to Relieve the Gloom—Public Concert During a Downpour—Hartigan's Staff Appointments—Foreman Declines the Proffered Captaincy—Progress of the First Cavalry Organization.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—To dispel the gloom of a dismal rain the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment remained under canvas today and sang themselves cheerful. In the absence of any sickness the hospital was transferred into a concert hall, and Bert Morphy sang "mother songs" and barrack ditties until the whole camp, imbued with buoyancy, took up and reiterated "Tim Toolin" and "Danny Deever" with a whole souled vehemence.

A parade at sunset and a concert in the afternoon were the only formal events of the day. Hundreds of Springfield people shared umbrellas with the poncho covered soldiers in the crowd that braved a heavy downpour to listen to the band concert. Director Fred Walton's solos were warmly applauded. At one juncture the rain came down in such torrents that the crowd surged in on the band and abruptly stopped the music.

With the dampness and the mid-summer torpidity the Seventh Regiment is enduring no small amount of discomfort.

With the abolition of the range rifle practice begun by the First Regiment Colonel Hartigan expects to devote all the week to heavy drilling and hard marching. On Friday following Governor's day the entire regiment will go through the tactics of a sham battle on the parade grounds. Colonel Hartigan today appointed the following staff for the post: Adjutant, Captain John F. Ryan; Quartermaster, Captain W. W. Harless; surgeon, Major T. J. Sullivan; assistant surgeons, Captain G. W. Mahoney and Lieutenant F. P. St. Clair; ordnance officer, Captain E. H. White; engineer officer, Captain G. F. Connolly; signal officer, Lieutenant J. J. Sullivan; quartermaster sergeant, Sergeant J. W. J. Riordan; commissary sergeant, Sergeant J. R. McCabe; ordnance sergeant, Sergeant W. J. McInery.

Captain M. J. Foreman of Chicago, who was in camp today, announced his decision to refuse the Captaincy in the regular United States Infantry. He will remain attached to the First Illinois Cavalry, which is now being organized. Colonel Ed C. Young of the First Cavalry, who was also in camp, said he expected to have the new cavalry regiment fully organized by Aug. 26, when it will go into camp. Troops F of Chicago and G of Peoria will be augmented by the organization of Troop E in Chicago next Thursday, and Troop H in Macomb at an early date.

BONDS

We have bought of the

ROCKFORD INSURANCE CO.,

of Rockford, Illinois (retiring from business, with stock worth 320) their entire holdings of bonds, which were selected with great care for the company's investment, and now offer them with other bonds subject to prior sale.

Below is a partial list of our holdings:

Independence,	Ia.,	Ref.	4's
Webster City,	Ia.,	School	4's
Iowa City,	Ia.,	Funding	4½'s
Knoxville,	Ia.,	Ref.	4½'s
Audubon,	Ia.,	School	5's
Oakdale,	Ia.,	School	5's
Northwood,	Ia.,	Water	5's
Marshalltown,	Ia.,	School	5's
Van Buren Co.,	Ia.,	Funding	4½'s
Fort Dodge,	Ia.,	School	4½'s
City of DuQuoin,	Ill.,	Water	5's
City of Monmouth,	Ill.,	Water	5's
Oregon Tp.,	Ill.,	Funding	4½'s
Blue Earth,	Minn.,	Ref.	4's
Owen Co.,	Ind.,	Road	5's
City of Jacksonville,	Ill.,	Ref.	4's
City of Charleston,	W. Va.,	Ref. Sch.	4's
County of Yankton,	S. Dak.	Ref.	4's
Cloud Co.,	Kans.,	Sch. Dist.	4½'s
Holt County,	Neb.,	Sch. Dist.	7's
City of Greeley,	Colo.,	Gold	4½'s
City of Whittier,	Calif.,	Gold	5's
City of Carthage,	Mo.,	Light	5's
Shelby Co. (Twp.)	Ill.,	Ref.	5's
Jewell County,	Kans.,	Sch. Dist.	5's
Murphysboro,	Ill.,	School	4½'s
City of Bloomington,	Ill.,	Imp'v't	6's

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MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

$300,000 PROFIT IN ONE YEAR GUARANTEED, marl bed with all material present to produce 1,000 barrels of first-class Portland cement per day for 100 years. Only principals need answer who can command $450,000. Address L 332, Tribune office.

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A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up on any good security, you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the interest. A written guarantee that you will not lose your goods. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; no references required; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

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SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
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WEST SIDE OFFICE,
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Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

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301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
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LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $20 TO $300, AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY ON SHORT NOTICE. NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. A. FRENCH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 8.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

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DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

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167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
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The Eastern Sanitarium is an excellent resting place for ladies desiring treatment for any delicate matter or irregularity. Prompt relief guaranteed by the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Reliable physicians and trained nurses. The accommodations are the finest in the city. Large, airy, private rooms. Kind, motherly attention during confinement. Infants adopted. Will take one to work for board; prices reasonable. Strictly confidential. OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS 10 TO 3.

195 STATE, COR. ADAMS, ROOM 305. Above Peacock's jewelry store, opp. Fair. MRS. DR. KRAUTER, regular physician.
CURES successfully all female diseases, chronic or acute; obstetrics, etc.
NO PAY unless absolute cure guaranteed. Private home for confinement cases.
FREE information personally or by mail.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT THE COLUMBIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 76 E. MADISON-ST., near State, SUITE 4.
NO CURE All female diseases, irregularities,
NO PAY menstrual disturbances, sterility cured under a positive guarantee. Consultation free. Accommodations provided for confinement cases, etc., at private residence on Jackson-bd. Hrs. 9 to 8 p.m.

DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT of diseases of women, irregularities, etc.; elegant accommodations at her private residence; strictly confidential; advice personally or by mail; confinements taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; relief assured; will take one to work for board. 2331 Indiana-av.

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DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger; no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

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239-241 Wabash-av.
PIANOS H. & D. H. & D. H. & D. PIANOS

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The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
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And four others.
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LARGE SIZE WALNUT KNABE UPRIGHT, in good order, $310; large, handsome, mahogany Chase upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $100; Lyon upright, second-hand, neat in appearance, $70. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams.

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CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

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BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS— Walnut Sterling upright, $175. Vose upright, $150. Kranich & Bach upright, $135. Full size Steinway upright, $300. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$90 BUYS A BILLINGS UPRIGHT PIANO; AN excellent bargain; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano; shows but little wear; pianos to rent at $3 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Note these: Fischer mahogany upright, $175; fine Starr upright, $150; Pelton & Pomeroy upright, $85. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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YOU CAN SEE AND TRY THE FINEST PIANOS that are made by calling at our warerooms. We also have a few special bargains this week. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 239 Wabash-av.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, Thomas A. McCall, Ottomar Stange, and Wm. McArthur, carrying on business as T. A. McCall & Co., at 119 La Salle-st., Chicago, under the style or firm of T. A. McCall & Co., was on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, dissolved by mutual consent and that the business in the future will be carried on by the said Thomas A. McCall alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm. Dated Chicago, July 14th, 1899.
THOS. A. McCALL,
WM. McARTHUR,
OTTOMAR STANGE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803, 103 State-st., or 65 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

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Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. Sailing at 10 a. m.
Trave..........July 25 *K. W. d. Gr..........Aug. 15
Lahn..........Aug. 8 Trave..........Aug. 22
*Twin screw Express Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa..........Thurs., July 27, 10 a. m.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 a. m.
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Aug. 10, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 a. m.
Aller..........Aug. 12 Ems..........Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin-screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], Hamburg.
F. Bismarck..........July 27 A. Victoria..........Sept. 7
A. Victoria..........Aug. 10 Columbia..........Sept. 14
F. Bismarck..........Aug. 24 F. Bismarck..........Sept. 21
Twin-screw Passenger Service to Plymouth [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and Hamburg; also N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Pennsylvania..........July 22 Patria..........Aug. 12
Palatia..........July 29 Patricia..........Aug. 19
Pretoria..........Aug. 5 G. Waldersee..........Aug. 26
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections at Paris.
S. S. St. Paul..........July 19 S.S. St. Paul..........Aug. 16
S. S. New York..........Aug. 2 S.S. New York..........Aug. 23
S. S. St. Louis..........Aug. 9 S.S. St. Louis..........Aug. 30
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Belgenland..........July 22 S.S. Rhynland..........Aug. 5
S.S. Pennland..........July 29 S.S. Westernland..........Aug. 2
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Friesland..........July 19 S.S. Southwark..........Aug. 2
S.S. Adria..........July 26 S.S. Waesland..........Aug. 12
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES—
FRENCH LINE
TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once.
Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in a week. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE. ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships,
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 1,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Reduced rates. Minimum fares.
First-class, $45 Boston; $60 and $75 New York.
Second-class, $35 Boston; $37.50 and $40 New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE CENT. 139.
New York. Queenstown. Liverpool.
Germanic..........July 19 Britannic..........Aug. 2
Majestic..........July 26 Teutonic..........Aug. 9
REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES.
First cabin, Germanic, Britannic, and Cymric, $50 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $60 up; second cabin, $37.50 upward.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, 94 and 96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMERS— Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec, and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.50; steerage, $22.50. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes.
Lake Superior..........July 26 Lake Ontario..........Aug. 9
Lake Huron..........Aug. 2 Montrose..........Aug. 17
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 186A S. Clark-st. Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140. New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam. via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First cabin from $60 upwards. Second cabin, $37. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers. Saloon rates $37 and up. Gen. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS— VIA HONOLULU. Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: AMERICA MARU, July 22; PEKING, Aug. 1; GAELIC, Aug. 9. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Ethiopia..Noon, July 29 Furnessia..Noon, Aug. 19
Anchoria..Noon, Aug. 12 Ethiopia..Noon, Sept. 2
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. United States and Royal Mail Steamships. Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown. S. S. Derbyshire, twin-screw, 7,000 tons, July 19. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool via Derry. S. S. CAMBROMAN, July 15th, 9 a. m. Passage at moderate rates. Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, HAwaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. Apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.—Lake Superior steamers—The Great Lake Route. In service, the Palatial Steamship, Manitou. Sailings from Chicago: For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc., Wednesday, 9 p. m.; illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The new steel steamship "Illinois" in service TWICE WEEKLY. The only direct line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points. Steamers leave Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. Docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Uptown offices, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, FOR MILWAUkee, 9:30 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily. For Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m., except Friday and Sunday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, and Menominee, Wednesday and Saturday, 8 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Saturday, 8:30 p. m. Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily. Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av. Telephone Central 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, daily, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 11:30 p. m. Special: Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursion, $1 round trip. Waukegan, Saturdays only, 10 a. m., 50 cents round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone Central 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS— Leave daily, except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 8 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; for Holland and Grand Rapids. Docks at State-st. bridge; tel. Main 4648.

"SAUGATUCK ROUTE" STEAMERS LEAVE daily [Saturday and Sunday excepted], 8:15 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Saturday, 2 and 8:30 p. m., for Saugatuck and other Michigan points. Docks north end Rush-st. bridge. Phone C. 1643.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE, SS. AMERICA—STATE-st. bridge, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; 75 cent excursion, back for supper. 'Phone Cent. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	*6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	*9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	†6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Bloomington Local	†8:00 am	8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†9:30 am	7:45 pm
Joliet Express	†5:00 pm	8:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	†6:30 pm	11:00 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	†2:30 pm	†3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*9:15 pm	*7:20 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*9:15 pm	*7:20 am
Forrest Accommodation	†4:35 pm	†9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	†7:05 am	†10:35 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York	*3:05 pm	*9:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:00 pm	*7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	*3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*5:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2890 M.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K.City, St Joseph, Des Moines, Marshall'n	†6:30 pm *6:45 am *10:30 pm	*9:30 am †10:00 am *2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	*3:10 pm	*10:35 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY —Ticket office, 193 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portl'd, D. Moines, Sx.City	*6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am *6:55 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	*6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	*9:00 am *10:15 pm	*7:30 am *9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	†9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	†3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	‡6:00 pm	c8:30 pm
Sioux City	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am *5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	†3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	†3:00 am *5:00 pm	c7:25 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Superior	a3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:25 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:32 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., †9:00 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9:00 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'nominee. kSat. only. Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:25 p. m., †6:30 p. m. Janesville—†5:02 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10 p. m., *10:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*9:00 am	*9:45 pm
Milwaukee	*9:00 am	*11:15 am
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	†9:00 am	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	†4:00 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	†11:30 am	†4:00 pm
Burlington-Delavan	c1:55 pm	d8:40 am
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	†2:00 pm	†1:45 pm
Green Bay	†3:00 pm	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	†3:00 pm	†6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	†3:00 pm	†1:10 pm
Milwaukee	*3:00 pm	†1:45 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	†3:00 pm	†9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	†5:00 pm	¶9:30 am
Milwaukee	*5:00 pm	†6:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	*6:15 pm	†8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†6:15 pm	¶8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K.City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	¶6:45 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶8:25 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs	‡10:35 pm	¶8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. cSaturday only. dMonday only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	*5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	*5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*9:10 pm	*7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*9:10 am	*8:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*9:10 am	*8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	†8:25 am	†7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*9:10 pm	*7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail, X	*2:50 am	*12:30 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	†5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	*8:40 pm	*7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	*4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	*3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	*6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	*2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	†7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	†6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		†1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. XSleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	*3:00 am	†4:35 pm
Illinois Mail	*9:00 am	*7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	†9:00 am	*2:00 pm
Peoria	*9:00 am	*2:00 pm
Davnpt, Wash'n & Oskaloosa	†10:35 am	†4:35 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	†3:55 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†4:10 pm	*9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	*4:00 pm	†7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	†5:00 pm	†8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, Lvnworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	*5:45 pm	*9:55 am
Peoria	†5:45 pm	†4:35 pm
Des Moines & Omaha	*5:45 pm	*2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	†1:00 pm	†7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln. Composite Library Buffet Car. Dining car service	*10:00 pm	*7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	*10:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo. Des Moines, Omaha, Tex.&Col.	‡11:30 pm	‡7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	†8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	†8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	†8:30 am	†2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	*2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	*1:30 pm	*8:15 pm
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston	*1:30 pm	*2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	*1:30 pm	*2:35 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*1:30 pm	*2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†1:30 pm	†2:35 pm
Ottawa & Streator	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*5:30 pm	*9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	*5:50 pm	*7:47 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	*6:30 pm	*8:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	†10:25 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*11:20 pm	*7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:20 pm	*7:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*11:20 pm	*7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:20 pm	*7:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Sprgs., S. D.	*11:20 pm	*7:47 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	†5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	†1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		*9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	†5:08 pm	†8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	*6:00 pm	*9:43 am
K. City, Calif., & Mexico	*10:00 pm	*6:03 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	†8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	†8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D*1:50 pm	D*10:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	*7:00 pm	D*7:00 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	†7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	*3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. June 25, 1899.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	†6:45 am	†6:05 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	†7:15 am	†1:30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	*2:30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12:00 n'n	†5:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	*3:00 pm	*8:55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†4:15 pm	†11:15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	†4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids and Bay View	†8:45 pm	*7:25 am
Bay View Sleeper	†8:45 pm	†7:25 am
Detroit Night Express	*9:35 pm	*6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*7:30 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	†11:30 pm	‡6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express		†7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	*8:30 am	*7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	*2:30 pm
Eastern Express	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	*5:30 pm	*4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	*9:00 pm	*7:10 am
Elkhart Accommodation	†5:43 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	*3:02 am	

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	*2:45 am	*5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	†8:30 am	†5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	†8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	*3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:22 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	*3:30 pm	9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Express	*7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	8:00 pm	9:00 am

ERIE LINES [CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	†7:45 pm
New York & Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York & Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:40 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

TRY NEW TROLLEY LINE.

RESIDENTS OF STATE STREET TEST CHANGE FROM OLD CABLE.

Running Time Reduced but Two Minutes for the Present—Officials Say Wires Will Be Removed When the Contract with the City Expires—Improvements in Night Car Service—Electric Road Between Evanston and Kenilworth Put in Operation.

The State street electric line, between Van Buren and Sixty-third streets, was put in operation yesterday and the oldest cable road in the city has given way to the trolley. The permit from the city is for ninety days, while the machinery at the cable power-house can be repaired. The railroad officials say that the contract to use electricity for only a brief period will be kept and the electric wire poles will be taken down, unless an extension of time is granted or permission given to establish the line permanently as an electric one.

Horse cars also made their appearance on State street, going north from Van Buren to Madison, around the loop through Wabash avenue to Lake street, and thence back to State for the return trip, to Van Buren, where trolley cars picked up the horse cars as trailers, whistling them along at a little better speed than that formerly made by the cable. The schedule time from Van Buren to Sixty-third street is now thirty-eight minutes, against forty for the cable. The electric cars are able to make much better time, but the street railway officials decided to keep near the old schedule for a time, until it was demonstrated that on week days the service could be quickened. The heavy teaming from the Santa Fé freight sheds has been a source of delay from Van Buren to Eighteenth street, as the big wagons get on the car tracks and it takes heroic efforts on the part of the street car men to clear the road.

Night Service Much Better.

The greatest advantage that comes from the change of the road from cable to electric is the night car service. Beginning at 1 o'clock this morning a horse car left State and Madison streets to connect with the trolley motor car at Van Buren street, and every fifteen minutes during the rest of the night there was direct communication down State street as far as Sixty-third, with cross-town connections every hour at Forty-seventh street, and south from Sixty-third street. The old service was horse cars half hourly to Thirty-ninth street and hourly to Sixty-third.

"When Mayor Harrison returns to Chicago on Monday," said General Superintendent Nagle of the Chicago City railway, "we will ask him to grant a permit for a temporary trolley line along State to Madison street. The changing from horse cars to electric and vice versa entails a loss of time, and during the rush hours is bound to make confusion. There is no intention of this company to do otherwise than remove the electric poles and wires when our contract with the city for the temporary service expires."

Trolley parties of colored people were out in numbers in the afternoon and several made the round trip up and down the line. All day the cars did a good business. Experienced motormen from the cross-town lines are in charge of them.

The Archer avenue electric cars which were carried as trailers while the road was operated by cable have changed their route. They now run on South Clark street to the corner of Washington.

Running to Kenilworth.

The first electric cars over the section of road between Evanston and Kenilworth were run all day and were loaded with passengers on every trip. The cars were the two new fifty-foot passenger and baggage cars built to accommodate trunks, bicycles, and excursionists. Within a week the only break in the line will be three blocks at Kenilworth. As soon as the road is in operation the company will use a line of 'buses to transfer passengers across the break. About an hour will be required by the new cars to run from Kenilworth to Waukegan. Cars were running between Glencoe and Waukegan during the day filled with Sunday pleasure-seekers. If the difficulties of right of way can be overcome it is the plan of the company to run the cars into the down-town district of the city.

Tomorrow the condemnation suit against the Sears tract at Kenilworth will be tried. Even if the company wins the suit it will still have the Village of Kenilworth to deal with, as its consent must be gained before the tracks can be laid across its streets.

More "Owl" Cars on North Side.

"Owl" cars on North Clark street soon will be run at intervals of fifteen minutes instead of twenty minutes. The night traffic has outgrown the service, and the two compressed air motor cars which run out to the barns now carry one or two trailers. The time on this run is forty minutes, while the cars are capable of making it in twenty minutes. The car wheels are of a wider gauge than the rails, and have been chipping a track that will allow them to run faster without shaking up the passengers too much.

From now on 444 North Clark street will be the main offices of the Union Traction company, and a down-town directors' office will not be opened for the present.

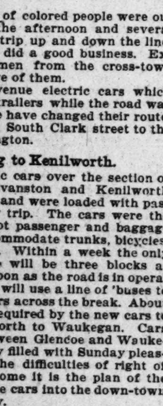
BRIDE TAKES CARBOLIC ACID.

Mary O'Connor, Apparently Happy and Able to Offer No Reason for Her Act—She Will Recover.

Mary O'Connor, a bride of three weeks and apparently happy, tried to kill herself. She now lies at St. Elisabeth's Hospital suffering from carbolic acid poisoning and insists that she had no good reason for trying to end her own life. She wept hysterically when her husband walked into the room at the hospital and begged him to forgive her. She was found unconscious on the prairie at California and Fullerton avenues Saturday night. She will recover.

Charles Lebo hanged himself last evening at his residence, 379 West Twentieth place. Domestic trouble, it is said, caused his act. He was an upholsterer in the employ of F. Carpen & Bros., Twenty-second and Loomis streets.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator



That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
☞Agents wanted.

KODAKS
Photo Materials
ALMERCOE, Optician
66 STATE STREET. Consult Music Hall Block.

ICE
5,000 TONS GIVEN AWAY.
Rate and particulars.
A. E. CO., Box 778, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lace Curtain Sample Ends —annual sale now on in Basement department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Camera or a Kodak for your outing? The best kinds —2nd floor, annex.

Price-reductions—*honest price-reductions*—are essential to the proper conduct of any large retail business. Buyers can not be infallible—a season's business can not always be *exactly* judged in advance—and the careful merchant must make allowance for some sacrifice at the end of the season. Our advertisement to-day contains many examples where a price-reduction has been considered necessary, either to reduce a stock to the size deemed consistent with the season, or for other good reasons. In every instance where we announce such a reduction it may be depended upon as *an honest reduction—quoted without the slightest exaggeration.*

Our advertising and our merchandising are both conducted upon the same sound principles of fair dealing—principles which have gained for this store an international and invaluable reputation.

1st floor, State St.

A Sale of Unusual Interest

embracing upwards of

5,000 yds. Fancy Silks.

What the relative values are we forbear quoting, but we will say that no intending purchaser, whether *consumer* or *manufacturer*, should pass this sale unnoticed. The prices are:

35c yard—50c yard—60c yard.

The great majority are pieces of from 15 yds. to 30 yds. in length.

Incidental to this sale, we shall sell about **1,000 yards of Foulards,** some of which have been $1.00 yd., at **62½c** yd.

Basement Salesroom.

Dainty Dimity,

Organdy and Cheviot—washable materials in the prettiest patterns of the season at a remarkably low price. Wash Goods that we usually sell at 25c yd.—to close, **12½c.**

Silk Striped Wool Challies, with light grounds—special at 18c yard.

2nd floor, Annex.

Summer Millinery.

Fine Split Braid Sailor Hats: The $5.00 kind—*half price*—**$2.50 each.** Our best quality Sailors—usually $5.00—made by men's hatters —in the popular blocks—with blue or black bands—superior in every detail. Only a few dozen of these high-grade hats left—reduced to close..... **$2.50**

The "Field" Dollar Sailors: Unusual conditions this season have combined to produce *the best* one dollar Women's Sailor Hats we have ever sold.

These hats are correct in style—materials used are of excellent quality—finish is perfect, and they compare favorably with some hats sold elsewhere at several times their price.

The Leghorn Season is here, and our stock of these hats —so popular for garden, seashore or country wear, is exceptionally complete in the finest braids.

The prices are unusually low, being fully ⅓ to ¼ below their recognized value.

Trimmed Hats at $5, $8 and $10: End of the season prices on Modish Millinery—all of the Trimmed Hats in our stock have been radically reduced.

Artistically trimmed hats can now be purchased at about Half what they would cost in the early part of the season.

Many beautiful hats at $5, $8 and $10.

Basement, Annex.

Arrival of the Second Lot

of Clogg, Wright & Co.'s Fine

Umbrellas, at $1.25.

The remaining 700 of our purchase of 1,000 have arrived. They will be sold at the same low price that disposed of the first 300 so hurriedly, and will undoubtedly last but a short time, at

$1.25.

The assortment of handles includes Dresden, horn ivory, pearl, Princess, box, Madagascar and Japanese—plain and trimmed.

They are 26-inch Black Taffeta Umbrellas, fresh, new goods, bought from Clogg, Wright & Co., a well-known firm now retiring from business.

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 would be fair prices for them.

Pretty colored Taffeta Silk Parasols—special at $1.50.

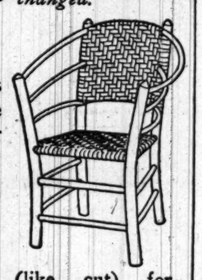
7th floor, State St.

Morris Chairs

complete with cushions, at **$8.50.**

Three patterns of Chairs which sell regularly at $5.25 to $6.50; fitted with our Elastic Felt Cushions, which sell regularly at $7 to $13.50 per set; making the *regular prices* of Chairs complete from $12.25 to $20; to clean up stock, they will be sold at **$8.50** complete. *None can be reserved nor exchanged.*

"Old Hickory" Chairs and Rockers (exclusive with us for Chicago) for porches and lawns.



Rattan Couches with full length ruffled cushion, covered in attractive imported cretonne, complete (like cut) for **$9.35.**

Porch Chairs and Rockers, red and green—the popular kind—at **$1.75** to **$2.40** each.

1st floor, State St.

Toilet Goods.

Preparations of the highest standard for the Hair and Scalp.

MISALOPECINE, prepared by J. Sallaz, France. A reliable Hair-Grower, Restorative and Dandruff Cure; 6-oz. bottle **$1.00**

ATHENIAN WATER, prepared by Walter Truefitt, London. For cleansing and strengthening the hair; 6-oz. bottle $2.25; 12-oz. bottle $4.00.

KALOTRICHOS, prepared by Walter Truefitt, London. An agreeable hair oil substitute, free from grease and oil, possessing the refreshing coolness of a hair wash; 6-oz. bottle $2.25; 8-oz. bottle $4.00.

EGG JULEP, prepared by Walter Truefitt, London. A most delightful preparation for shampooing the hair; small jar 75c; large jar $1.00.

BARKER'S HIRSUTUS, prepared by Wm. J. Barker, New York. A preparation entirely free from grease; it restores the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and keeps the head free from dandruff; 6-oz. bottle 65c; 16-oz. bottle $1.35; 32-oz. bottle $2.50.

Items prepared by Richard Hudnut, N. Y.

EGG JULEP, 8-oz. bottle 90c.
TOILET BRILLIANTINE. A natural oil hair dressing; 8-oz. bot. 90c.
EAU DE QUININE. Colorless, 8-oz. bottle $1.15.
EAU DE QUININE. Red, 8-oz. bottle 65c.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, for preserving and beautifying the hair, rendering it dark and glossy— **50c**

DANDERINE SCALP TONIC, prepared by the Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago. Cures all diseases of the scalp and restores the growth of the hair; 12-oz. bottle— **$1.00**

SCHERMAN'S EGG SHAMPOO. 8-oz. bottle 12c.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER. Restores the hair to health and vigor; 3½-oz. bottle— **45c**

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS SCALP CLEANER or Shampoo Powder; box— **45c**

COKE'S DANDRUFF CURE. 12-oz. bottle 35c.

MARVEL HAIR TONIC, prepared by Quinn & Co., Chicago. A natural dressing for the hair and scalp; stimulates the hair and produces a soft, luxuriant growth; it also restores the hair to its natural color; 14-oz. bottle— **$1.00**

MONTE CRISTO HAIR TONIC. 8-oz. bottle 75c.

LOTION LENTHERIC. 8-oz. bottle $2.00.

Roger and Gallet's EAU DE QUININE. 4-oz. bot. 50c; 8-oz. bot. $1.00.

Pinaud's EAU DE QUININE. 4-oz. bottle 39c; 8-oz. bottle 75c.

Roger and Gallet's RHUM AND QUININE. 4-oz. bot. 50c; 8-oz. bot. $1.

Houbigant's EAU DE QUININE. 8-oz. bottle $1.25.

1st floor, State St.

Negligee Shirts

for men—reduced to close—the broken lines and odds and ends of this season's showing.

Some are to be worn with white collars; others have two stylish turn-over collars and pair of detached cuffs to match shirt, and some have collars and cuffs attached.

A great variety of desirable patterns to select from—shirts which were 95c to $2.00; all reduced to close, **75c.**

Men's Half Hose: 75 dozen, in black lisle thread, with double soles, heels and toes; also in fancy striped cotton with silk clocking on sides to match stripes in color; very stylish and handsome; usually 35c and 40c —to close, **25c.**

New Prices on Our Outfitting Floor—

Summer Garments Reduced.

Clearing Sale of All Our Washable Costumes at Half Price and Less. 3rd floor, State st.

This includes *all* our women's and misses' washable costumes in this year's styles, from the leading makers. Materials are imported pique, in white and colors, white duck, basket-cloth pique, and natural pure shrunk linen, in tailor-made Reefer suits, Etons, Blazers, Shirt Waists, and many fancy novelties. Reductions are as follows:

$4.00 Suits, of blue Galatea cloth, trimmed with bands of white braid, now	$2.00	$15.00 Eton Suits, of linen, reduced to	$7.50
$10.00 Suits, of blue denim, trimmed with white braid, now	$5.00	$20.00 Eton Suits, of blue linen, reduced to	$10.00
$13.50 Reefer Jacket Suits, of linen, reduced to	$6.75	$32.00, $35.00 and $37.50 fancy pique suits, in a variety of colors, now	$12.50

and so on throughout the entire stock of our washable costumes.

Women's Washable Skirts—

Fine imported Pique Skirts, trimmed with white braid and white pearl buttons; first price, $7.50, now reduced to **$3.75**

Imported White Pique Skirts, with bands of blue linen, reduced from $8.50 to $3.75; and with three ruffles, trimmed with white braid, reduced from $8.00, to **$3.75**

Foulard Silk Dresses—

One that was $52.50, now	$30.00
One that was $57.50, now	$35.00
Two that were $92.50, now	$17.50
Five that were $19.50, now	$10.00

Handsome Cloth Costumes—

One that was $175.00, now	$87.50
One that was $100.00, now	$50.00
One that was $85.00, now	$50.00
Two that were $75.00, now	$40.00
One that was $65.00, now	$30.00
One that was $50.00, now	$27.50

And so on—every costume marked at a price for quick selling.

A line of handsome Golf capes, in entirely new and attractive styles; prices **$20.00, $25.00** and **$27.50.**

Golf Capes reduced from $10.00 to $7.50.
Golf Capes from $16.50 to $12.50.

Summer Dresses—

Women's Dimity Dresses reduced from $15.00 to **$10.00**
Lawn Dresses, in blue and white, and black and white stripes reduced from $8.50 to $5.00; another lot from $15.00 to $10.00.
White Organdie dresses that were $30.00, were $26.00, now $14.90.

Misses' Tailormade Linen Suits—

With Reefer Jacket, were $15.00, to $7.50.
Another lot, were $10.75, to $6.25
Another lot, were $8.00, to $4.00
Another lot, were $6.00, to $3.00

All our Misses' washable skirts reduced.

All our Women's medium-weight Jackets of Covert, Kersey, and Cheviot, marked at clearing prices.

Women's Colored Shirt Waists Reduced.

A general clearing up of odd lots —Colored Waists that were $4.00, $3.25, $2.95, $2.50, $2.25 and $1.50, reduced to— **75c**

Dainty white shirt waists—

About two hundred dozen, in new and choice patterns, marked at prices for quick selling—namely, $1.65, $1.50, $1.25, up to $3.95.

These lots will be found in the main department on the third floor.

In the Basement—

Colored Waists that were 75c, 85c, $1.50, $1.65 up to $2.95, now— **50c**

One lot of colored Shirt Waists that were 50c, now— **25c**

Fifty dozen white lawn Shirt Waists that were 95c, now— **75c**

White Lawn Dressing Sacques.

As cool as they are dainty; Sacques trimmed with embroidery, ribbon, or with solid yoke of insertion, sleeve and bottom trimmed with lace.

Fine White Dimity Wrappers.

With large sailor collar of handsome all-over embroidery, trimmed with deep ruffle of fine embroidery, at— **$5.00**

One lot of pretty white wrappers reduced from $5.75 to— **$3.95**

Colored wrappers of pretty light-colored dimities, daintily trimmed with ruffle of fine white embroidery around collars, cuffs and shoulders, at— **$2.50**

Beautiful French wrappers of fine dotted and striped Swiss, plain linen and Persian lawns, elaborately trimmed in lace, embroidery and ribbons; ranging in price from $7.50 to $30.00.

2nd floor, State St.

For the Boys.

Hot-weather clothing—garments that are wanted for immediate wear—at reduced prices.

Boys' Washable Suits (sizes 3 to 11), of fine Linen, handsomely trimmed; reduced from $3.50 to **$2.50**

Boys' Linen and Galatea Knee Pants—wash and wear well—at— **50c pair**

Boys' Negligee Blouses (sizes 7 to 14), of fine Imported Madras and with silk stripes, with turn-over collars and link cuffs; in the early season similar blouses sold for $1.50 and $1.75; now **75c**

Our Blue Serge Suits for boys of 7 to 16 years are the most stylish suits for summer wear: The coats are right for wear with white duck or golf pants. Extra good suits at **$5.00.**

1st floor, Annex.

Summer Gloves.

Gloves that look well and feel comfortable on warm days—at small cost.

Women's Pure Silk Gloves (woven four fold), black, tan, brown; usually sold at 75c per pair; for this sale— **35c pr.**

Women's Pure Silk Gloves, black and all desirable shades; button, clasp or sacque wrist. Extra good values—for this sale— **50c pr.**

Basement: Women's Silk, Lisle and Taffeta Gloves; choice of the sample line used by our wholesale traveling men; values up to 75c—at— **19c**

1st floor, State St.

Linings—Special.

500 manufacturers' ends of black and fancy Skirt Linings, in 5-yard lengths—regularly 18c yard—to close, **8c yard.**

3rd floor, Annex.

Holland Bowls.

We find in several sizes of these Bowls a larger stock than we wish to carry until next season. This calls for special prices sufficiently tempting to cause a demand. These prices should accomplish this object:

9½ inch Bowls, **50c** ea.
9 inch Bowls, **40c** ea.
8½ inch Bowls, **25c** ea.

Bowl shown in cut is a quaint old Holland pattern in red and black.

Basement China: China Sauce Plates, 2 colors, green or blue edge, with imitation Dresden flowers; 5-inch sizes—special at **10c** ea.

Teakwood Stands.

Special prices on hand-carved Japanese Teakwood Stands for jardinieres, smoking rooms, etc.

5 styles (one shown in cut), at **$4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $6.75** and **$7.50.**

3d floor, State St.

Summer Carpets and Rugs.

Straw Mattings: Our entire stock Chinese and Japanese Mattings *at reduced prices.* REMNANTS, large enough for single rooms, *at half price.*

Cotton Rugs: The blue and white Japanese Cotton Rugs, in all sizes. Clean, fresh goods.

Porch Rugs: The India Moodj Mat—a most desirable rug for porches. We have only a few left.

Hodges' Fibre Carpets and Rugs: Very handsome in design and color, and most desirable for hot weather in city or country. We are exclusive sellers for Chicago.

English Art Squares: A large assortment which we have marked *at about half former prices* to close stock.

Basement, Annex.

Oxfords—to close.

2,200 pairs of Women's Black and Tan Kidskin Oxfords—cool and pleasant for immediate wear—reduced to **$1.75.**

These are our regular $2, $2.25 and $2.50 Oxfords—staple lines in our Basement department.

There are light and heavy soles, welt and turn among them. All sizes, and several styles to choose from—at $1.75.

1st floor, State St.

Fractional lines of our Women's $5 Tan Calf and **Kidskin Shoes**—*the best* $5 shoes in Chicago—reduced to close, **$3.50.**

1st floor, Annex and Basement.

A General Clearance at Reduced Prices of

Handk'fs—Odd, Soiled, Mussed.

To make room for our immense new lines for Fall. The reductions quoted below are not exaggerated. It is a clearance of practically perfect goods at "damaged" prices.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs—
Women's Sheer H. S. Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Border Handkerchiefs—
Men's Embd. Handkfs.— } **35c each** Reduced from 50c and 65c.

Women's Scalloped Handkerchiefs—
Women's Embroidered H. S. Handkerchiefs—
Women's Sheer H. S. Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs— } **25c each** Reduced from 35c and 40c.

Women's Colored Embd. Handkerchiefs—
Women's Colored Lace Edge Handkerchiefs—
Women's Scalloped Lace Edge Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs— } **15c each** Reduced from 20c.

Basement:

Men's Japonette Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs—
Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs— } **7c each** Reduced from 10c and 12½c.

Basement:

Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs—
Women's Embd. Hdkfs.—
Women's Plain Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs—
Men's Plain Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs— } **10c each** Reduced from 12½c and 15c.

Basement:

Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—
Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs—
Men's Embd. Hdkfs.— } **12½c ea.** Reduced from 15c and 20c.

Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs— } **18c each** Reduced from 25c.

Women's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs—
Women's White H. S. Handkerchiefs—
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs—
Men's White H. S. Handkerchiefs— } **5c each** Reduced from 7c and 10c.

1st floor, State St.

Lavatory Fittings

of nickel-plated Brass—at special prices.

Towel Bars, made of ½-inch brass tubing, heavily nickeled:

18-inch Bars, formerly $1.00 each,	45c	24-inch Bars, formerly $1.25 each,	75c
18-inch Bars, formerly $1.00 each,	60c	30-inch Bars, formerly $1.50 each,	85c

36-inch Bars, formerly $1.75 each, 95c

Swinging Towel Bars.

With 2 arms, formerly $1.25, now	95c	With 2 arms, formerly $1.50, now,	$1.25
With 3 arms, formerly $1.75, now	$1.45		

Soap Dishes, with detachable straps, Can be used for bath tub or wash basin, formerly $1.00 each— 75c

Sponge Baskets, with detachable straps, and soap dish combination, formerly $1.50 each, now $1.25. Sponge Basket for wall, formerly $1.25 each, now $1.25.

Toilet Paper Holders for roll paper, formerly 50c, $1.50 and $1.75 each, now 43c, 95c and $1.75 each.

Nickel-Plated Bath Sprays, with 4 ft. rubber hose, formerly $1.50 each, now 95c. Brass with rubber hose and 4 ft. rubber hose, formerly $1.75 each, now $1.25.